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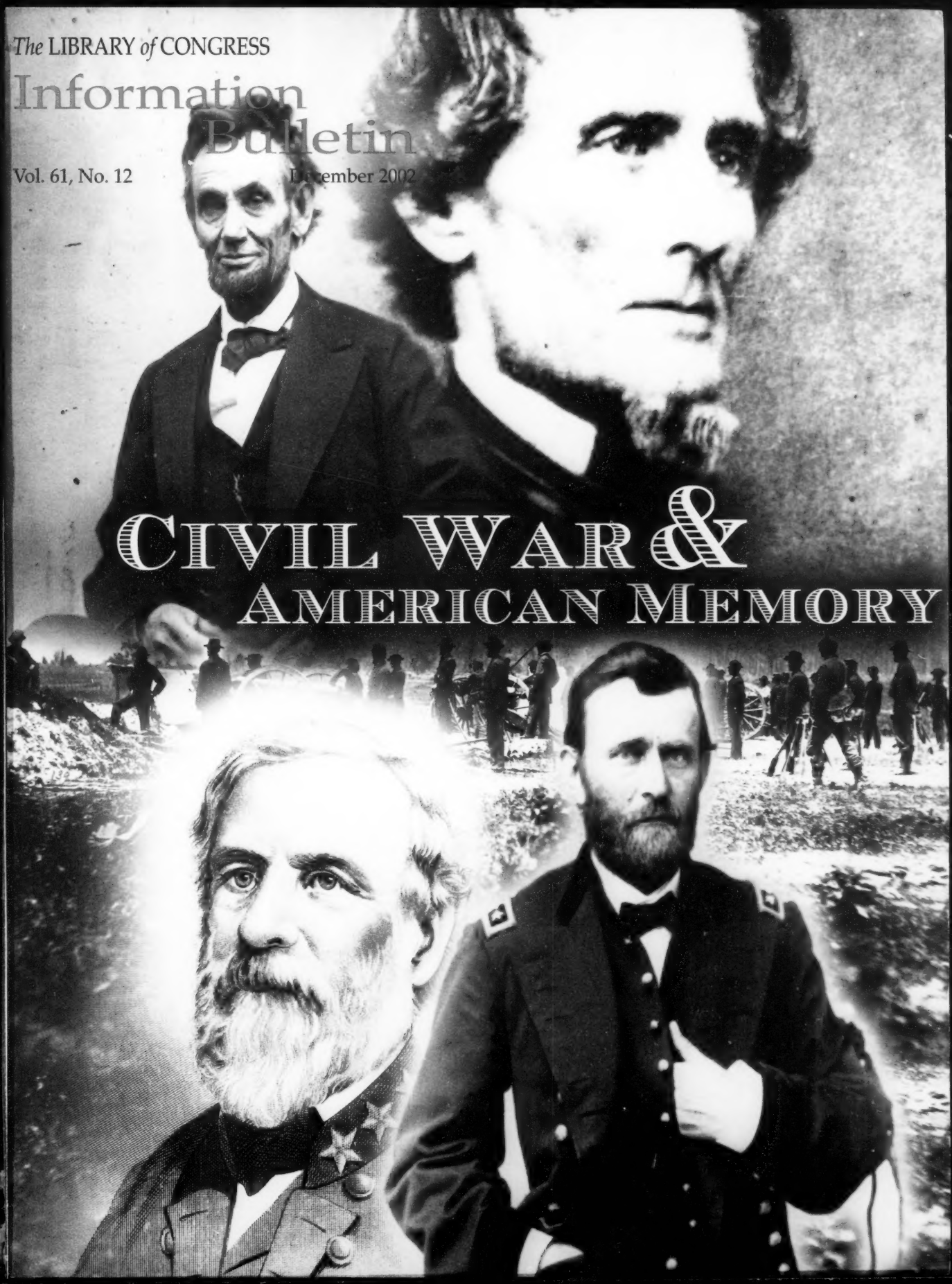

CIVIL WAR & AMERICAN MEMORY

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 61, No. 12 December 2002

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Prominent faces from the American Civil War (clockwise from top left) include Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Gen. Robert E. Lee. *Photo illustration by Samuel L. McLemore.*

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The Civil War and American Memory

Examining the Many Facets of the Conflict

Thirty-six leading scholars from across the country gathered at the Library of Congress Nov. 12-14 for a major symposium on the Civil War. Librarian of Congress James Billington and Ralph Eubanks, director of the Library's Publishing Office, welcomed a crowd of 300 to the free two-and-a-half-day symposium, "The Civil War and American Memory." Panel discussions, followed by lively, thought-provoking question-and-answer sessions, addressed a wide range of topics that reflect the many ways the Civil War era continues to affect American life. The cybercast of the symposium will be available soon on the Library's CyberLC Web site at **www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc**.

Sponsored by the Library's Publishing Office, the symposium celebrated Simon & Schuster's recent publication of "The Library of Congress Civil War Desk Reference," a 949-page illustrated trove of information on the antebellum period, the war and the aftermath of the conflict. Intended for a general audience, the desk reference was edited by Paul Finkelman, Chapman Distinguished Professor of Law at the University of Tulsa; Gary W. Gallagher, John L. Nau III Professor of the History of the American Civil War, University of Virginia; and Margaret E. Wagner, Library of Congress writer and editor. With its unparalleled Civil War collections as a foundation for the book, the Library served as an appropriate setting for the symposium.

Above, a Currier and Ives print from 1862 depicting the Second Battle of Bull Run, with the Union Army engaged against Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee.

Keynote Address

Gary W. Gallagher, the keynote speaker, launched the symposium with an address on "A Contested Historical Landscape: Understanding and Interpreting the Civil War."

All photos by Pat Fisher

Gary Gallagher

"Beginning in the spring of 1865, when the guns fell silent after four years, after enormous slaughter, Americans struggled to understand and define the conflict. Their quest frequently took the form of heated debate that continues, despite the passage of 137 years," Gallagher said. He discussed three of the war's major interpretative traditions: the Lost Cause, which emerged in the South; the Union Cause; and Reconciliation. Discussion of these interpretative traditions also continued in subsequent panel sessions throughout the symposium.

"Lost Cause writers understood that slavery posed the biggest obstacle to their constructing a version of the war that would resonate favorably before the bar of history," said Gallagher. Consequently, Lost Cause proponents maintained that slavery was merely a peripheral issue of secession. "They said they fought in defense of constitutional principles ... that invested great power in the states." Gallagher continued, "To a great degree, these Lost Cause warriors succeeded, with Robert E. Lee becoming the preeminent Lost Cause hero."

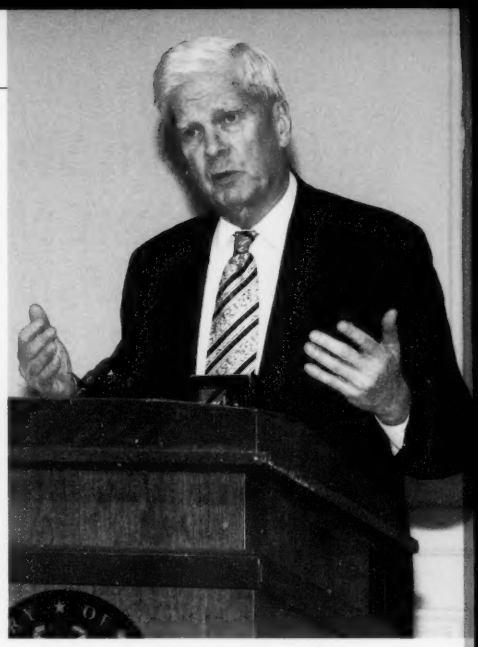
By contrast, what Gallagher called the Union Cause identified slavery as the catalyst for secession. This tradition, said Gallagher, "placed the outbreak of fighting squarely on the shoulders of the slave-power South, which plunged the nation into a bloody contest for preservation of its threatened life."

The third major interpretation considered, Reconciliation, ignored the divisive issue of slavery and celebrated the valor of white soldiers on both sides. This notion came to dominate popular perceptions of the war. "Reconciliationists often point to Appomattox, where Grant and Lee behaved in a way that promoted peaceful reunion, as the beginning of a healing process that reminded all Americans of their shared history and traditions. Emancipation and the contributions of 180,000 black Union soldiers ... found little or no place in the reconciliationist narrative," according to Gallagher.

Gallagher applauded the growing movement toward linking the war's military history with the social and political ramifications of battlefield clashes. "I hope we have matured enough as a society to confront our Civil War past, warts and all, directly," Gallagher said. "The point isn't to identify heroes and villians in this story. The point is to achieve understanding of a turbulent and profoundly influential epic that has much to teach us about our current condition."

David Brion Davis

Later that evening, Pulitzer Prize-winning Yale history professor David Brion Davis, director of the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition, spoke on slavery. Davis examined the enormously powerful economic and political factors that sustained slavery before the war. In his view, Southerners overreacted to what they perceived as a growing Northern threat and developed a confrontational attitude that, in turn, helped create a more militant and anti-slavery attitude in what had been a "neutral, complacent, and highly racist" North.



Librarian of Congress James H. Billington welcomed the symposium participants.

Panel Discussions

Panel discussions began with a consideration of the "Causes of the Civil War: Slavery and Race and the Evolution of Northern and Southern Culture." James Huston of Oklahoma State University, speaking on "Southern Calculation and Northern Emotions: How the War Came," focused heavily on economic considerations. He sparked pointed rebuttals from the University of Maryland's Ira Berlin and Michael Holt of the University of Virginia.

James Huston

Joseph Glatthaar

Joseph Glatthaar of the University of Houston, author of "Partners in Command: Relationships between Civil War Leaders," addressed "Why They Fought: Soldiers and Civilians of the Civil War Era." Chaired by Civil War scholar Catherine Clinton, the panel included Anne Rubin of the University of Maryland and Auburn University's Kenneth Noe.

Mark Grimsley of Ohio State University, author of the prize-winning "The Hard Hand of War," and T. Michael Parrish of Baylor University were the featured speakers on "General Assessment: Battlefield Leadership in the Civil War," with commentary by Steven E. Woodworth of Texas Christian University.

Mark Grimsley

Grimsley closely examined the working relationship of Ulysses S. Grant and his commander for the Army of the Potomac, George G. Meade. Grimsley characterized Grant as having a "coping style of leadership," which contrasted with the "control style" of Meade.

T. Michael Parrish

Parrish discussed the myth of the South's lost opportunity at Shiloh. He said that P.G.T. Beauregard's decision to stop fighting at Shiloh was militarily a rational one and not a grave mistake. In his commentary, Woodworth disagreed with Parrish. Woodworth said there were too many intangibles and unknowables to determine whether the South would have won or lost Shiloh; but to walk away from the fight was wrong. Woodworth said trying to win Shiloh was a chance the Confederacy could not afford to miss. Beauregard might not have succeeded, but he should have tried, Woodworth added.

Gabor Boritt

"Abraham Lincoln vs. Jefferson Davis: The Commanders-in Chief," a panel chaired by Gabor S. Boritt, director of the Civil War Institute, featured Phillip Shaw Paludan of the University of Illinois, whose "The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln" was awarded the 1995 Lincoln Prize. Paludan emphasized that it was best to remember Lincoln as a leader who operated "within the political constitutional system, proving that the system could bring forth the equality promised in 1776, and calling on the people to live up to the better angels of their nature." Paludan characterized Lincoln as "the cautious emancipator" rather than "the reluctant emancipator," as he is often characterized; he needed to present emancipation in a context that Northerners would accept.

Phillip Shaw Paludan

William Cooper of Louisiana State University, author of "Jefferson Davis, American"—awarded the Los Angeles Times Prize in Biography—spoke on the Confederate leader, addressing critics of Davis. In Cooper's opinion, Davis performed far more ably in a political role than in a military one. He "led, but he also heard and heeded both leaders and private citizens in an effort to ensure that governmental policy did not stray too far from public opinion." Davis "insisted he was not directing a war for slave owners but for white liberty," Cooper said. He steered government policy to reflect public opinion, and although adversaries criticized him, no single politician rose to seriously challenge his leadership.

William Cooper

As the military commander-in-chief, however, Davis exhibited serious flaws, according to Cooper. He said that when the military needed a fundamental overhaul, Davis failed to act. He characterized Davis as not having the steel or ruthlessness for the job.

Jean Baker

Jean Baker of Goucher College pointedly responded to Paludan's portrait of Lincoln, which she felt made the president "too much of a saint."

Symposium panelists included (from left) William Wiecek, Michael Kent Curtis, Leo Richards, Robert Cottrell, Debra Newman Ham, David Blight, Wang Xi, Thavolia Glymph and John David Smith.

Panel sessions continued with a consideration of "The Civil War and American Law: Civil Liberties, Habeas Corpus, and the Roots of Freedom." William M. Wiecek of Syracuse University spoke on "The Civil War and Equality," and Michael Kent Curtis of Wake Forest University discussed the case of Ohio Democrat Clement Vallandigham, who was prosecuted before a military commission for making an anti-war speech at a Democratic rally. Chaired by Leo Richards of the University of Massachusetts, with Robert Cottrell of George Washington University as commentator, the panelists emphasized that issues of civil liberty and national security remained vital.

Panelists on "Reconstruction and Race: The Extended Tragedy of the Civil War Era," suggested that a better subtitle would have been "The Extended *Triumph* and Tragedy of the Civil War Era," for the postwar era included many accomplishments, as well as setbacks in the quest for equality. Moderated by former Library of Congress staff member Debra Newman Ham, now at Morgan State University, the panel featured a presentation by 2002 Lincoln Prize recipient David W. Blight of Amherst College ("Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory"). Comments by Wang Xi, of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, were followed by remarks by Thavolia Glymph, Duke University, who noted the importance of examining the largely ignored Southern black narrative history of the wartime and Reconstruction eras.

John David Smith of North Carolina State University moderated the panel on "Reshaping the Civil War: Changing Views from Generation to Generation," which featured a presentation by Joan Waugh of UCLA, who focused on the changing assessments and fluctuating popularity of Ulysses S. Grant. Waugh said that Grant's rise and fall in popularity parallels the rise and fall of the Union cause. At the end of the 19th century, Grant was highly regarded and extremely popular. Today, however, Waugh asserted, the public seems to hold Robert E. Lee in higher regard than Grant, in part because the Northern version of the war has lost out to the romantic appeal of the South.

Commentators George Rable of the University of Alabama, author of "The Confederate Republic: A Revolution Against Politics," and Tony Horwitz, author of the bestselling "Confederates in the Attic," also spoke. Rable and Horwitz agreed with Waugh that the North won the war but lost the battle for the hearts and memories of many Americans today.

Drew Gilpin Faust, dean of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study and author of the landmark "Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War," moderated the session on "Can We Know the Civil War? Methods and Pitfalls of Civil War Research." The panel featured presentations by Brooks D. Simpson of Arizona State University, author of "Let Us Have Peace: Ulysses S. Grant and the Politics of War and Reconstruction, 1861-1868"; William C. Davis of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, author of "An Honorable Defeat: The Last Days of the Confederate Government"; David Eicher, author of "The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War" and compiler, with John Eicher, of "Civil War High Commands"; and Nina D. Silber of Boston University, author of "The Romance of Reunion: Northerners and the South, 1865–1900."

Simpson spoke of the need to focus on the Civil War homefront and its effect on the battlefront. He said all Americans, from 1861 to 1865, experienced the Civil War in different ways, and the research of minor stories can have a major impact on the understanding of the war. Also, Simpson said the whole history of emancipation needs to be written, because there is no single volume available today that examines how freedom came to African Americans.

Silber made the point that more studies are needed on the role of Northern women. She said that in addition to letters and diaries, pension records are often a good source of information about women, because they had to explain why they needed to receive the pension money.

Additional panelists included Joan Waugh, George Rable, Tony Horwitz, Drew Gilpin Faust, Brooks Simpson, William Davis, David Eicher and Nina Silber.

Summing Up

In the symposium's concluding address, "The New Birth of Freedom: The Central Meaning of the Civil War," Paul Finkelman reminded the audience of Grant's declaration, in his memoirs, that "'the cause of the Civil War was slavery.'" Finkelman then traced how, through the years, slavery was forgotten as a reason for the Civil War; and how the U.S. government, in many ways, eroded the rights that African Americans had gained as a result of the war. However, "In the 1960s, we begin to move toward a new birth of freedom," Finkelman said. Gradually, scholars determined that the tragedy of the war was the failure of Reconstruction, the failure and betrayal of the Supreme Court and the failure to help the freed slave. Finkelman concluded that "We can better understand the central meaning of the war when we see that the task of those who study the war is to ensure that this indeed remains a government of the people, by the people and for the people, a government that seeks a new birth of freedom."

Special Presentations

Several special events added creative dimensions to the symposium. Library curators and specialists Clark Evans, Rare Book and Special Collections; Ron Grim, Geography and Map Division; Harry Katz and Carol Johnson, Prints and Photographs Division; and John Sellers of the Manuscript Division described each division's extensive Civil War holdings and how many of these materials can be accessed online.

The Federal City Brass Band, dressed in Federal regimental band regalia, presented an evening of Civil War music using period instruments. Band members explained the history of their instruments and provided information on the musical selections, many of which they had come upon in the Library's collections. The performance concluded with a rousing rendition of "Yankee Doodle." Audience members—some in 19th-century costumes themselves—rewarded the musicians with a standing ovation.

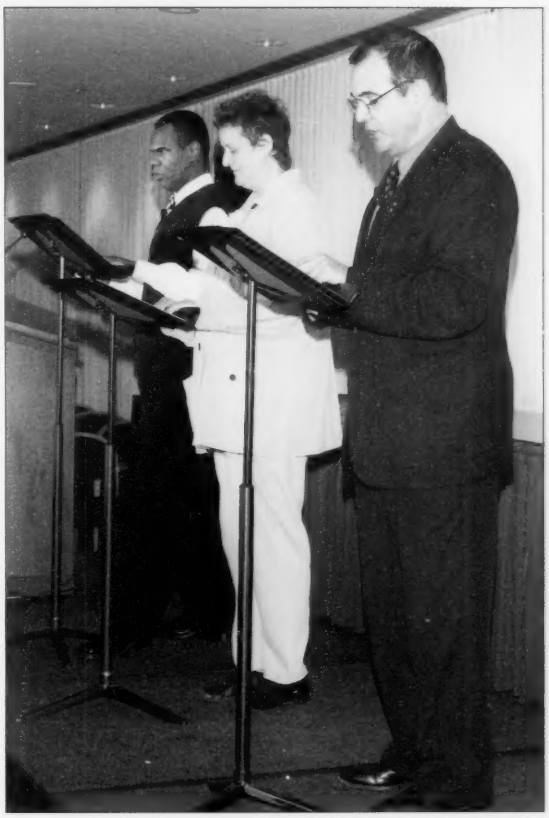
Above, the symposium audience filled the Library's Coolidge Auditiorium; Paul Finkelman concluded the event discussing "The New Birth of Freedom"; opposite, the Federal City Brass Band played Civil War tunes from the Library's collections on period instruments; and actors Edward Gero, Nancy Robinette and Craig Wallace read from letters and diaries of the era.

A two-night Civil War Film Festival presented seldom-seen movies from the Library's vast film collections. Ray Brubacher provided piano accompaniment to the silent films, and sound films included footage of a 1930 Confederate reunion and the 1951 feature "Red Badge of Courage" with Audie Murphy.

A riveting dramatic reading of Civil War letters, diaries, and speeches drawn from the Library's collections was a fitting conclusion to the symposium. Actors Edward Gero, Nancy Robinette and Craig Wallace gave voice to the thoughts of soldiers, civilians and politicians caught in the nation's greatest upheaval. Beginning with an 1854 letter written by Marietta T. Hill, a student at the Normal School for Colored Girls in Washington, D.C., the reading moved through battlefield experiences, the occupation of Southern cities, the siege of Vicksburg, to Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and a compelling eyewitness account of the Lincoln assassination.

"What I hope people learned from this symposium was the broad nature of Civil War scholarship. It's not just about battlefield maneuvers, commanders and statistics. It involves complex issues of freedom, the end of slavery, national unity, the disrupted lives of millions of people and much more," said Paul Finkelman as the symposium drew to a close.

Publishing Office Director Eubanks praised the efforts of an army of Library volunteers and staff members for making the symposium a success and an event that both the scholars and the audience hope will be repeated. ◆



This article was prepared by Margaret E. Wagner, Linda Osborne, Susan Reyburn and Blaine Marshall of the Publishing Office. Freelance writer Donna Urschel contributed to the piece.

Old Wine in a New Bottle

Library Opens New Storage Facility at Ft. Meade

By GAIL FINEBERG

The Nov. 18 opening of a futuristic high-density book storage facility at Fort Meade added a new chapter to an old Library story. Not only will the new space alleviate an overflow of books on Capitol Hill, but the paper-friendly environment will add centuries to the life of the collections.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said, "I cannot overemphasize the dramatic effect that cool temperatures and controlled humidity have on the longevity of our collections. A paper-based item with a life expectancy of 40 years on Capitol Hill will have a life expectancy of 240 years when stored here, a six-fold increase."

He noted that the Library is a "guardian of this nation's patrimony and a good deal of the world's knowledge." As such, he said, "having a well-designed facility to safeguard and preserve our collections is essential."

Billington thanked Congress for its support. In 1993, Congress appropriated $3.2 million to find the Library an off-campus site and design storage to meet a space crunch on Capitol Hill and absorb collections stored in rented space. The same year, Congress passed a law transferring 100 acres from the U.S. Army to the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) for use by the Library. In 1995, Congress added $3 million to build the first module, which comprises a total of 24,800 square feet, including a footprint of 8,500 square feet for book storage, 6,300 square feet for office space, and 10,000 square feet for mechanical rooms, loading docks, and corridors. (The final construction cost was $4.7 million.)

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Librarian of Congress James Billington, Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) and Beacher Wiggins, acting associate librarian for Library Services, celebrate the opening of the Fort Meade facility.

In particular, Billington thanked Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.), "a friend of libraries everywhere," for his long-standing support of the Library and "concern for the life of the mind."

Just as Congress designed the Jefferson Building in the 1890s "to make a statement," to show Europeans that Americans, too, could design beautiful buildings, so "we want to make sure the impact [of the new structure] is amenable to the neighborhood," Sarbanes said, in reference to the criticism of some Odenton, Md., residents that the new concrete-slab building does not measure up to the Capitol Hill standard. He said landscaping, tree plantings, and the addition of other modules will "soften" the lines of the building exterior.

Acknowledging the advantages of high-tech, high-density storage and climate controls as well as the Library's perpetual race for space, Sarbanes said the Fort Meade modules should free space on Capitol Hill and enable more efficiency there. "I think this provides a solution for the Library," he said.

During the past 202 years, the Library ran out of shelf space every decade or two as its collections grew from 740 volumes and three maps in 1800 to an estimated 126 million items today. Materials pouring in by the thousands every day soon filled shelves to overflowing in the Jefferson, Adams and Madison buildings, almost faster than planners could plan or builders could build new shelf space.

With the move to Fort Meade, the

Michaela McNichol

The transfer of books to Fort Meade will alleviate overcrowding. Some 44,000 books are stacked on the floor of decks in the Library's Adams Building.

Library will have access to 100 acres on which the AOC can build up to 13 additional storage modules over the next 50 years. The Copyright Office will have its own module, and refrigerated vaults will protect nonpaper formats requiring very cold temperatures.

Between Fort Meade and Culpeper, Va., where space is being prepared to house and preserve its extensive audiovisual collections, the Library will be able to vacate rental space in Landover and Suitland, Md., and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio.

And by constructing new space, rather than retrofitting existing buildings, according to Architect of the Capitol Alan Hantman, the Library was able to select state-of-the-art technology to: (1) maximize the use of space by storing 1.2 million books and bound periodicals on 30-foot-high shelves in 8,000 square feet (future storage modules will be 50 percent larger); (2) preserve materials by keeping them cool (at an even 50 degrees Fahrenheit) and dry (at 30 percent relative humidity), packing them upright in heavy boxes, filtering out damaging pollutants, and illuminating the area with sodium-vapor lights that do not give off paper-fading ultraviolet rays; (3) safeguard the collections with electronically controlled security and fire-protection systems; track materials with bar codes and computers; and (4) provide twice-daily delivery service to readers. A book listed in the Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) may be requested in the morning, retrieved from the smallest box on the highest shelf 25 miles north of Washington, and delivered to a researcher in the afternoon. Material requested in the afternoon will be delivered the next morning.

Leslie Barbaro, Patuxent Publishing Company © 2002

Stacks in the Fort Meade facility are 30 feet tall and 180 feet long.

Steven J. Herman, chief of the Collections, Access, Loan and Management Division (CALM), is responsible for moving 2,500 books a day from the Jefferson Building to Fort Meade—and finding them once they are sorted by size and placed in boxes that are double-shelved on 36-inch-deep shelves that nearly reach a 40-foot ceiling. "This is a massive undertaking," he said.

He described the process of tracking a book going from Capitol Hill stacks to Fort Meade. A book leaving Capitol Hill for Fort Meade first will be inventoried by the staff of the Baseline Inventory Program and provided with an item ID (bar code) if one is not already present. Once the item is inventoried, the location is changed in the OPAC record to reflect that the item is at Fort Meade. The item is then taken to a new processing area in the Jefferson Building where it is vacuumed. The book is measured and placed in a box with other volumes the same size. Each box is given its own bar code, and each book in that box is linked to the box bar code. When the boxes are shelved at Fort Meade, the box bar code is linked to a shelf bar code.

Boxes of the same size are loaded onto specially designed metal book carts, and 12 carts at a time are rolled into a truck, driven to Fort Meade, unloaded, and hoisted with a modified forklift to the proper shelves. An employee driving this computer-activated "book picker" will shelve the boxes and link each box bar code to a shelf bar code with a hand-carried computerized portable data terminal (PDT). PDT data (links of boxes to shelves) are then uploaded into a database that is backed up at least once a day, if not more often. Bar codes are verified and reports generated twice in the process.

Herman said the Library purchased Library Archival Software (LAS) to manage the tracking system. Any item location changes now have to be entered manually in the Integrated Library System (ILS), which manages the online catalog. "Our goal is to link the LAS and ILS systems or to find a satisfactory alternative to eliminate the need to use stand-alone databases and to require dual data entry," Herman said.

The Library of Congress' high-density storage system is based on a model developed by Harvard University and used widely by research libraries.

Herman noted that planning for off-site storage began as early as 1989 with a Library-wide Collections Storage Facility Working Project Team of staffers from throughout the Library. A Materials Selection Working Group developed criteria for selecting the least frequently used collections for off-site storage. These include portions of agriculture, medicine and literature collections as well as portions of collections in the custody of the Law Library and the Asian and African and Middle Eastern divisions.

Hantman said at the dedication ceremony in November that construction of the second book storage module, to adjoin the west side of the first module, will begin "less than a year from now." Scheduled for start of construction in 2005 are modules three and four, which will complete the pod of four modules. The Copyright Deposit Facility will be designed this year and constructed in 2005, he said.

"We have brought in the Baltimore District of the Corps of Engineers—a stable, dedicated team of professionals—to act as our project management agent for the future modules," Hantman added. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Memories of Vanished Jewish Life

Library Receives Collection on Luboml, Poland

By GAIL FINEBERG

The Library of Congress has acquired an important collection that documents Jewish life in Luboml, one of the oldest Jewish communities in Poland, before the Nazis occupied the region and exterminated the Jewish population between 1939 and 1941.

The collection, which includes more than 2,000 rare photographs, photographic negatives, letters, maps, oral histories and other materials, is a gift to the Library from New York City businessman Aaron Ziegelman, who was born in Luboml in 1928 and immigrated to the United States with his mother and sister in 1938.

Ziegelman said he and his wife, Marjorie, were overwhelmed by the symbolism of the collection coming to the Library. "When I saw the official [instrument of gift] signed by a boy from Luboml and Dr. Billington, who signed on behalf of the United States of America, so many emotions enveloped me," he said. "The Jews of Luboml had dreamed of coming to America, a place they referred to as the golden land. Even though they never reached our shores, their spirits have now found a home at the Library of Congress."

A successful real-estate entrepreneur, Ziegelman wanted to enrich his memories of the vibrant shtetl of his childhood and also to share the story of Luboml's Jewish community. In 1994, Ziegelman organized a research project that engaged archivists, anthropologists and historians in the collection, preservation and analysis of information about Jewish life in Luboml.

He also established the Aaron Ziegelman Foundation, which, in addition to assembling this documentary collection, provided for a major traveling exhibition, "Remembering Luboml: Images of a Jewish Community"; a book, "Luboml: The Memorial Book of a Vanished Shtetl"; and the documentary film, "Luboml: My Heart Remembers."

Fred Wasserman, now associate curator of the Jewish Museum in New York and founding director of the Ziegelman project, said materials for the collection came from some 100 families scattered over three continents. Typical of Jews who left many little towns in Poland between 1918 and the mid-1920s, these people emigrated from Luboml to the United States, Canada, and Latin America, and many were early settlers in Palestine, before the Jewish state of Israel was created in 1948.

"They left Poland for the standard reasons—better economic opportunities and Zionism," explained Jill Vexler, executive director of the Luboml Exhibition Project. Their memories are preserved in the Luboml materials that document Jewish community life—religious holidays, weddings, schools, businesses and recreation. Life as portrayed in Luboml was similar to that in other Eastern European shtetls during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Michael Grunberger, head of the Library's Hebraic Section, said the Ziegelman collection adds "a remarkable dimension to the already rich Judaic collections in the Library of Congress.

"The Ziegelman collection shows how Jews lived before the Second World War, not how they died," Grunberger said. "It depicts Libivners not as victims but as human beings fully engaged in the business of living, and it serves as a window looking out onto a vanished world, providing us with a clear view of a time and place that is no more."

Wasserman said 90 percent of Luboml's population vanished with the arrival of the Nazis, who marched between 4,000 and 5,000 Jews out of the town, shot them, and buried them in mass graves. Located 200 miles southeast of Warsaw, Luboml is now part of Ukraine.

The Aaron Ziegelman Foundation Collection will be in the custody of the Archive of Folk Culture, which is part of the American Folklife Center. "We are thrilled that Aaron Ziegelman has donated this wonderful collection to the Library," said Peggy A. Bulger, the center's director. "It is an incredibly rich collection that will permit researchers to better understand myriad aspects of a Jewish community's culture as it existed before World War II."

Gail Fineberg

Aaron Ziegelman (right) presents Librarian of Congress James Billington with a copy of "Luboml: The Memorial Book of a Vanished Shtetl."

The Librarian announced the acquisition during a brief ceremony in his office on Oct. 30. He commended Ziegelman and his associates for having "kept alive a memory that others sought to destroy."

Among those attending the ceremony, in addition to the Ziegelmans, Wasserman, Vexler, Grunberger and Bulger, were Premyslaw Grudzinki, ambassador of the Republic of Poland; Eileen Douglas and Ron Steinman, producers of the film "Luboml: My Heart Remembers"; and David Taylor, head of acquisitions for the American Folklife Center.

The film was shown in the Mary Pickford Theater the night of Oct. 30. Douglas and Steinman discussed their film during a private reception before and after the screening. Steinman was a former NBC News Bureau chief in Saigon, Hong Kong, and London; and Douglas was a former news anchor for 1010 WINS Radio in New York City. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

9/11 WITNESS & RESPONSE

Photographing Ground Zero

Joel Meyerowitz Discusses His Work

By DONNA URSCHEL

Joel Meyerowitz, the only photographer allowed to document the recovery work at the World Trade Center site after September 11, kept an audience spellbound at the Library on Oct. 22 when he showed his photographs and recounted his experience.

Using a 4-by-5 wooden view camera, Meyerowitz captured the haunting scenes of ruin at all times of day and night. He documented the tireless efforts of devoted workers dismantling the destruction as well as their sorrow, compassion and steadiness in carrying out the job. He also took portraits of construction workers, firemen, police and volunteers. His work on the site, which ended in early May 2002, resulted in a collection of 8,500 photographs.

The Library has acquired 16 of his images, and several were featured in the exhibition in the Jefferson Building, "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," which was on view from Sept. 7 to Nov. 2.

"Joel's archives is such an extraordinary work," said Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division at the Library, during the presentation at the Library. "You see the history of the project, the sociology of it, and the images are framed in such a way that these are not just snapshots. They have the quality of great beauty. It's as if the history of Western art was fused somehow in the man's eye. You can see Rembrandt's 'Night Watch.'"

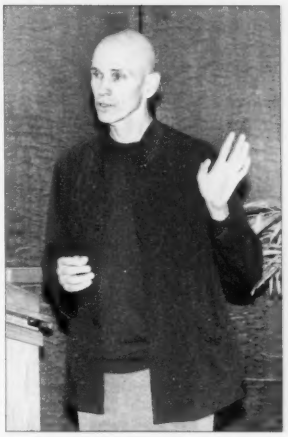
Adamson, who compared Meyerowitz's work to several other paintings and styles in Western art, concluded, "The photographs are so strikingly beautiful that they raise the tragedy to a level of transcendence."

Considered the best-known color photographer practicing today, Meyerowitz, who lives in New York City, is known for exquisite, light-filled images. Fourteen books contain his photographs. Each year in June, he teaches a workshop in Tuscany on the poetry of light.

After the twin towers fell, Meyerowitz, like many other Americans, felt an urge to do something that would be helpful and useful. He headed down to the site but could only get within five blocks. As he stood in a crowd, he raised his camera to look through the lens, when he felt an aggressive punch in the shoulder. A policewoman told him he was not allowed to take photographs on the street and threatened to take away his camera.

"She woke me up to my social consciousness. As I was walking away, I thought, 'I'm going to go there. I'm going to take those photographs.'"

"I was incensed that the bureaucracy, in its haste to start the recovery process, would not consider making a photographic record. I understood that they didn't trust the press corps because they thought the press would make egregious photos of bodies and body bags. But why limit the historical record?" Meyerowitz said.



The artist and his work: Joel Meyerowitz (right) and his photo of the ruins of the World Trade Center site, from September 2001.

His first task was to line up credentials that would get him access to the site. He obtained a letter from the Museum of the City of New York, saying he was working on a photo archives, and a pass from the Commissioner of Parks. With both items, he was able to finagle his way onto the site, but he constantly faced threats from various supervisors who didn't want a camera around and wanted him off the premises.

His status remained precarious for the first few weeks, until he met detectives of the Arson and Explosion Squad of the New York Police Department, who understood and appreciated the need for a photographic record of the recovery process. "They became my angels. They protected me," Meyerowitz said. He kept their phone numbers handy and often had to call them when he was in danger of getting kicked out.

With the support of the detectives, Meyerowitz was able to continue his work and eventually receive credentials from the mayor's office as the official "mayoral photographer."

In the early days of the recovery process, one of the first things Meyerowitz noticed about the site was the lack of stone or concrete. He said, "It had all vaporized in a cloud when the buildings pancaked that way."

Rubble reached eight stories above ground and 70 feet below ground. Meyerowitz said, "What was left was steel, iron, cable, wiring, plumbing—all metal. The visual impact of that is a magnetism that pulls you into the site. You feel your own fleshy vulnerability against all this steel. It made everyone see how no one could survive."

The rubble had to be carefully taken apart, Meyerowitz explained. The beams and pieces were marked and weighed

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WITNESS & RESPONSE

Rebuilding Ground Zero

Architects Discuss Healing Manhattan

By DONNA URSCHEL

Most Americans want to see the World Trade Center site rebuilt to heal the wounds of September 11 and to revitalize lower Manhattan, but the site may remain undeveloped for years, maybe even 20 to 30 years, according to architects and architecture critics who gathered at the Library in early November to discuss the Ground Zero project.

Panelists for the architectural discussion included (from left) Robert Ivy, Craig Whitaker, Raphael Viñoly and Paul Goldberger.

The World Trade Center site comprises 16 acres, an enormous urban parcel, and like the site itself, the problems in rebuilding are vast. There are political, economic, social, emotional and design issues that may take years to resolve.

The experts who came to the Library to examine design schemes and discuss the project were Robert Ivy, editor-in-chief of Architectural Record; Paul Goldberger, architectural critic of New Yorker magazine; Raphael Viñoly, architect; and Craig Whitaker, architect and urban planner.

The panel, "Ground Zero: From Dreams and Schemes to Reality," the inaugural program for the Library's new Center of Architecture, Design and Engineering, was held in the Coolidge Auditorium Nov. 1.

The program, introduced by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and C. Ford Peatross, curator of architecture, design and engineering collections, was first in a series from the Library's new Center for Architecture, Design and Engineering, established in 2002 through a bequest from the distinguished American architect Paul Rudolph and the contributions of individuals, foundations, and corporations. The purpose of the center is to focus attention on, encourage support for, and promote the study of the Library's unmatched architecture, design and engineering collections, thereby increasing the public's awareness and appreciation of the achievements of the architecture, design, and engineering professions and their contributions to quality of life.

Ivy, who moderated the panel, gave an overview, with slide presentation, of all the design schemes so far. They include the six official schemes, commissioned by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which were unveiled last July and resoundingly rejected by critics and public alike.

They also include the design schemes that appeared in the New York Times Magazine and New York Magazine, and the schemes featured in an exhibit organized by New York art gallery owner Max Protetch. The Library has acquired the 60-piece Protetch archives and featured several designs in its own exhibition "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress."

Yet panel members agree that all these schemes are only a small first step in the process and are far from the desired outcome.

"For all the earnestness and good intentions visible in these designs, the schemes serve better as therapy for their creators than as a valid part of the ongoing process," Goldberger said.

After the design rejections last summer, the LMDC and the Port Authority regrouped with a different approach. Six teams of architects, artists and designers, representing 24 firms, were asked to come up with another set of plans for public viewing in December. It is not likely these new designs will yield a definite plan that can be developed, according to the panelists.

"There is still no program for the site," Goldberger explained. A program describes a vision, how much space is allotted for office, commercial, cultural, residential and memorial usage. Some suggestions were made to the architects but no definite program was specified.

One reason for the confusion and controversy concerning the site is the sheer number of parties involved. There are many different entities with many different interests, according to Goldberger. He gave an overview of the players involved:

- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, a quasi-public agency controlled by governors of two different and often unfriendly states;
- Larry Silverstein, a private developer who leased the towers and is entitled to 11 million square feet of office space;
- Westfield America, the largest purveyor of shopping malls in the world, which leased 400,000 square feet of retail space in the towers;
- Lower Manhattan Development Corporation, a state agency created by New York Gov. Pataki after September 11 to oversee the site's rebuilding;
- Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which controls the subway lines underneath the site;
- Battery Park City Authority, a state agency that controls the enormous development next to the site;
- Department of Transportation, which controls the city streets;
- State Department of Transportation, a different agency that controls West Street, a highway on one side of the site;
- families of those who have died;
- local businesses;
- local residents; and
- the rest of the world.

"All those parties are both a blessing and a curse," Goldberger said. "A blessing, because it is better to have people care about what will happen there. A curse, because there's no way it can be an efficient or rapid process."

Another problem involves leadership. "What we have not yet seen here, and this is really the key issue, is any degree of public sector leadership, to step forward and to demand and inspire a vision," Goldberger said.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Architects
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The real estate market is another concern. Whitaker said the cost to build a new office building in lower Manhattan runs $65 to $70 per square foot, but the rents in the lower Manhattan are $40 per square foot. "That means no one is going to be building an office building there tomorrow morning," he said.

"Yet we found ourselves … looking at whether these buildings wiggle or wave, whether they soar 200 stories or not, when in fact we may not be building these buildings for 30 years. It's clearly a possibility. Look at Battery Park City right across the street. It has passed its 30th birthday and it's still not done. Cities take a long time to develop," Whitaker said.

He thinks a number of public policy issues must be resolved before any serious planning can proceed. One involves the future location of the PATH station destroyed in the attacks. Whitaker said the public should discuss whether the station remains in the center of the site or is moved to a more convenient, yet more expensive, location near Church Street. Whitaker said its location underpins the architecture that happens later.

Viñoly disagreed. He said the PATH station cannot go through a public review process because it's 50 percent built already.

"Conjecture makes the whole thing more ridiculous. You're claiming the public has the right to think and be informed about how these things are being done, but they do not," Viñoly said. There are fixed geographic and physical facts of the site that should not be up for debate.

Viñoly also wondered whether it was necessary to reserve a certain amount of the site, most likely the seven-acre footprint of the towers, for a memorial. "Is this the only way to go? Why can't the buildings themselves have the role of memorializing?" he asked.

In regard to the memorial, Goldberger said there exists a paradox that goes to the heart of the design problem. "The more the response replicates the wonderful, lovely, casual things of urban life, the less it is special, unique, distinctive and honorific of what happened. Yet the more sad, the more it shows scars, the more difficult it is to resume the day-to-day urban life," he said.

"We're in a problematic moment," Ivy said. "We stand capable of making a place that responds to the city with greatness or devolving towards some sort of mediocrity that none of us is willing to accept." ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Photographs
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by engineers with calculators to prevent the cranes from taking too much and toppling over. The towers were built in three-story modules and as they came down, the three-story pieces stayed together and were strewn around the landscape.

Meyerowitz found beauty amid the rubble and disaster. It could be seen in one of his photographs that featured red fire trucks parked near the piles of twisted metal, surrounded by nearby buildings wrapped in red nylon sacking on a bright day with a clear blue sky. "I've learned that nature being nature will create beautiful days even when there's tragedy," he said.

A particularly striking photograph that he showed the audience was a night scene of workers digging into the rubble as their torches and lamps glowed. "I saw these guys running over to this pile, and I followed them. I came over the crest and this is what I saw. They had just found five bodies of firemen in a stairwell. We were standing inside the South Tower. One of the rescue workers came crawling out of the pile and said, 'This stairwell is from the North Tower.'

"Everybody immediately pictured this stairwell flying across a hundred yards, with these five firemen in it, tumbling through space. An awe and silence came over the group. Then, a few minutes later, they went back to doing their jobs," he explained.

The first three months Meyerowitz worked every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. "I couldn't leave because something big was always happening," he said. In January, he took a two-week break and then returned to work steadily until May 2.

He covered eight miles a day around the site, carrying his 4-by-5 wooden Deardorff view camera and sheets of film. Occasionally he also used an 8-by-10 wooden Deardorff, a 6-by-7 Mamiya and a 35mm Leica. He shot Fuji film, which the company donated, and he wore the required helmet, goggles, gloves, boots and respirator.

Meyerowitz used view cameras for the sharp, detailed, deep-space images they produce that can be blown up into large photographs. "I wanted them big enough so you could stand in front of them and have the impression that you're at the edge of the site, so you could feel the visceral quality of what it was like to be there." Some of the photos measured from 10 to 14 feet wide. One photo was 22 feet wide. He also wants researchers and historians of the future to benefit from the precise detail, "to look deep into the pictures and see what else was going on in the background."

There was another reason the wooden view camera was an asset. "It was a conversation piece," said Meyerowitz. "It's so unusual, the old type of camera with a cloth over your head. It didn't look like contemporary hardware. So that curiosity allowed people to come through the social barrier and ask me some questions. It allowed me to make friends. A friendship is part of the network that keeps you alive."

During his presentation, Meyerowitz often spoke of the spirituality he observed at the site. "Someone would come out of the pile and, maybe he handled remains or had been in there too long, he would just collapse and couldn't get up. A chaplain would appear and other workers would surround them, and an impromptu prayer meeting would be held to comfort the worker. You would see this regularly."

Meyerowitz found the firemen "so amazing in their compassion and devotion." He said the firemen "took it as their ground. They staked out the territory. There were shifts of 500 firemen every day, men in their 60s and 70s, out of retirement." Spontaneous memorials sprung up on the site, often with the help of firemen who were handed photos and mementos of victims from family and friends standing behind barriers. The firemen would carefully and lovingly take the items and arrange them in memorials.

Thanks to Meyerowitz's determination and the Arson and Explosion Squad's guardianship, America will have this archives of photographs to view and study for generations to come. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

Response to Horror

Gallery Talks Feature Artists Affected by 9/11 Events

By DONNA URSCHEL

Artists and art purveyors, whose works appeared in the exhibition "Witness and Response: September 11 Acquisitions at the Library of Congress," talked about the motivation and meaning behind their creative endeavors in a series of Gallery Talks in the Jefferson Building this fall.

Most of them created the art in response to the terrorist attacks, and their artwork represented a wide variety of emotions, from sorrow and anger to tolerance and even humor.

On Oct. 3, Bibi Marti and Jodi Hanel, curators at Exit Art, an alternative art gallery in New York City, talked about the news-making project held at their gallery. Soon after September 11, the Exit Art staff felt a need to serve the community. "Artists were calling and asking what Exit Art was doing. We're the kind of gallery that would have a response," said Marti, assistant curator. "We gave it a lot of thought and decided, 'Let this place become a vessel of people's feelings.'"

The staff sent out a worldwide appeal by letter and e-mail to artists, gallery patrons and others for creative responses to the terrorist attacks. There was one simple criterion: each work had to be sized 8-by-11 inches.

Hundreds of people, from 2 to 81 years old, responded. In the exhibit from Jan. 26 to April 20, Exit Art displayed 2,443 pieces, hanging from wire string in rows densely suspended across the gallery. The art included drawings, paintings, photographs, poems, collages, letters, digital prints, and graphic designs, expressing a gamut of emotions—grief, fear, anger, hope, patriotism, and even strong anti-war sentiments.

"The show itself became a work of art, a way of mourning together," Marti said. On opening day alone, 3,000 people filed through the exhibit, which was covered by television and the daily newspapers.

Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

Yusef El-Amin

One Gallery Talk featured artists (clockwise from above) Helen Zughaib, Kitty Caparella and Helga Thomson.

The Library's Prints and Photographs Division acquired the entire archives. The Exit Art staff wanted the art to go someplace where it would be carefully preserved and made available to as many people as possible.

The Oct. 23 Gallery Talk featured artists Helen Zughaib, Kitty Caparella and Helga Thomson. Each artist created pieces vastly different from the other, yet they shared the same intensity of passion and dedication.

As an Arab-American with roots in Lebanon, Zughaib said she felt "twice as bad" after September 11. Her artwork, "Prayer Rug for America," brings together her two lines of heritage. The prayer rug is geometrically designed in the colors of the American flag—red, white and blue.

Zughaib, a Washington, D.C., artist, chose the prayer rug as her subject because, as she explained, "in times of tragedy, people look to a higher meaning for solace." She wanted viewers to "come in" and reflect on the tragedy, and to find their own place of comfort.

Kitty Caparella, a reporter with the Philadelphia Daily News and also an artist who attends the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, created an unusual 3-square-inch art book that unfolds into a swastika to express her anger at the terrorists. Inside the

squares that make up the swastika are photos of the terrorists with wounds and blood dripping from their faces.

"After the FBI identified the 19 terrorists, I started drawing squares next to each other. Immediately something clicked. I drew a swastika of squares, figuring I would put the terrorists' mug shots inside. It would be a political statement. Al Qaeda's belief system, like the Nazis, was to annihilate, and I felt they were fascists," said Caparella, who as a reporter had covered extremist groups such as white supremacists, black organized drug crime, and La Cosa Nostra, the mob.

The tiny book has a huge impact. As a closed book, it appears pretty and delightful with a white silk cover, and the first effort to open the book reveals an interior of lovely blue, much like the perfect sky on the morning of September 11. But as the book unfolds, so does the shock of seeing the grim mug shots and the realization that the object is a swastika.

Unlike the others, Helga Thomson, a Maryland artist and printmaker, created her work titled "Towers" before 9/11, in the summer of 2001. Her original intention was to depict conflicts and contrasts between the digital and analog worlds.

"In the 'Towers' print, I tried to convey the idea that something high from above, big and powerful, was encroaching over the innocent, small people down below. A sort of danger was looming and approaching," Thomson said.

She did not have a premonition of the attacks, she said. But after the disaster, an art collector looked at Thomson's piece and pointed out, "These are the Twin Towers and those are the people in distress and agony."

"In an instant I could see the 9/11 tragedy, and my print acquired an everlasting new identity," Thomson said.

At the Oct. 24 Gallery Talk, illustrators Maira Kalman and Rick Meyerowitz discussed the cover they created for the New Yorker magazine, which three months after September 11, gave New Yorkers something to laugh about.

The cover featured a map of New York City divided into numerous areas and renamed with Afghanistan-sounding words. For example: Wall Street became the Moolahs, Greenwich Village, the Khouks, and an area of future development, Trumpistan. Other names on the map were Central Parkistan, Khaffeine, Botoxia, Perturbia, Taxistan, Blahniks, Gaymenistan, Yhanks, Khlintunisia and many more. The nearby Connecticut suburbs were dubbed Khakis and Kharkeez.

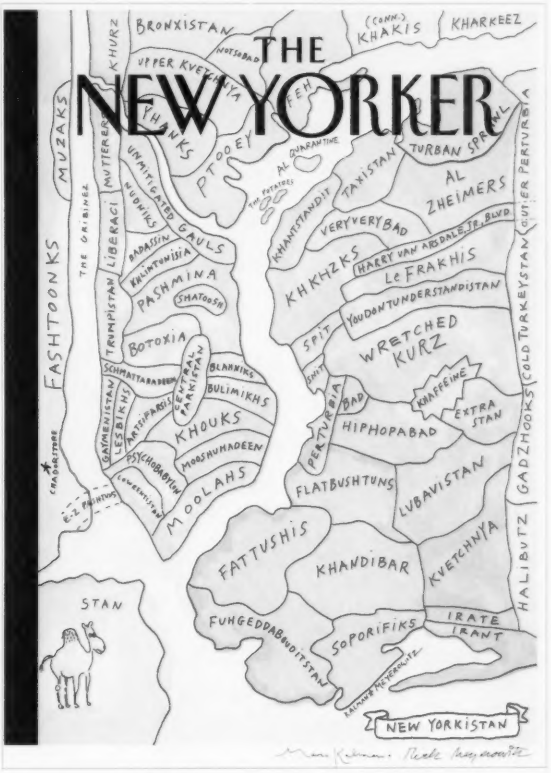
"When the cover appeared, it's as if a dark cloud seemed to lift. People laughed again," said Kalman, a writer and illustrator of children's books. The timing was fortunate; New Yorkers were ready to see some humor. "If it came out earlier, many would have been infuriated, and if it came out later, no one would have cared," she said.

The artists said the idea for the cover came about spontaneously during a conversation in a car on the way to a party. Because the United States had just started bombing Afghanistan, Meyerowitz and Kalman were discussing Afghan tribalism and the names of the Afghan tribes.

Enjoying the sound of the Afghan names, the artists applied them to New York City, which they felt had its own fair share of tribes. "We were just having fun," Meyerowitz said.

Yusef El-Amin

Illustrators Maira Kalman and Rick Meyerowitz, and their work, "Newyorkistan," below.



The New Yorker Magazine liked it so much it featured the map on its Dec. 10, 2001, front cover, instead of the back page where it was originally intended to run. The public's favorable response persuaded the magazine to sell copies of its cover in poster form.

"The popularity of the image still amazes us," said Meyerowitz. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

WITNESS & RESPONSE

Teaching the Other

Muslims, Non-Muslims and the Stories They Teach

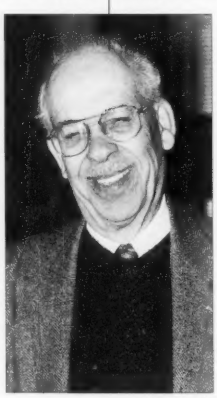
By DONNA URSCHEL

Scholars from America and the Islamic world gathered at the Library this fall to explore and discuss how their cultures are depicted in textbooks, primarily in the history, geography and literature curriculum of the middle and high school years.

Yusef El-Amin

Director of the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs Prosser Gifford (left) convenes a panel including participants Azyumardi Azra, Susan Douglass and Rubina Saigol.

Participants of the Oct. 25 workshop, titled "Teaching the Other: Muslims, Non-Muslims and the Stories They Teach," revealed failures in many textbooks to portray accurately and comprehensively the civilizations of the "other," America's view of Islamic countries and the Muslim world's view of the West. One problem occurs in Saudi Arabia, where elementary through high school students receive no textbook lessons on world cultures. The consensus: more textbook revision is needed.



Yusef El-Amin

Michael Suleiman

Michael W. Suleiman, professor of political science at Kansas State University, warned, "We need to be open-minded on both sides. We want to avoid a clash of civilizations."

The workshop, co-sponsored by the Office of Scholarly Programs and the African and Middle Eastern Division, consisted of three panels: Religion, Tolerance and Identity; History: Different Perspectives; and Ethnicity: Images of the Other.

Religion, Tolerance and Identity

Azyumardi Azra, rector of the Agama Islam Negeri Institute in Jakarta, Indonesia, launched the first panel on a positive note when he discussed tolerance of the religious "other" in Indonesia. He said Indonesia, the largest Muslim country in the world, promotes mutual respect and cooperation among adherents of its five main religions, Islam (followed by 87 percent of its population), Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism and Buddhism.

This inter-religious harmony is reflected in state-produced textbooks. Azra said, "In general, there are no negative or bad descriptions of followers of other religions, especially non-Muslims in textbooks of Indonesia."

Unlike Indonesia, Pakistan, in its state-prepared textbooks, presents intolerant and negative images of the religious "other," according to Rubina Saigol, the Society for the Advancement of Education, in Lahore, Pakistan. The main religious "other" in Pakistan is the Hindu "other." She looked at textbooks in the middle and secondary levels and found many stories on how Hindus were "tricksters, conniving and scheming."

Saigol attributes this negative perspective to the animosity between India and Pakistan, starting with the violent 1947 split of Pakistan from India. Afterwards, Pakistan needed to construct a new national identity and persuade its citizens to think of themselves as Pakistanis. "The construction of the self is always simultaneous with the construction of the other," said Saigol.

In Pakistani textbooks of the last few years, Muslims are depicted as a "besieged self," and all the "others," the Christians and Jews, are represented as the attackers. Saigol said, "I think it's because all over the world Muslims are feeling besieged—in Israel, Bosnia and Chechnya."

Susan Douglass, from the Council on Islamic Education in Fountain Valley, Calif., discussed how Islam was inadequately depicted in U.S. world history textbooks. She said, "In the United States in the 1960s and early 1970s, Islam did not play any role in the curriculum at all. When information came into textbooks in the 1970s and 1980s, it was ludicrously incorrect and significantly flawed. By the mid-1980s, Islam became a standard topic in textbooks, but there were many errors and biases."

Even in the 1990s, there were "textual land mines." For example, one textbook contained an "excellent feature to help students understand people from other lands" by looking up close at an individual, such as a Samurai soldier, his clothing, food and role in society. These features were dispersed throughout the book. "When it came time to cover the Muslim world, the book featured a camel, unaccompanied by any human being." Douglass said.

"It took 11 years of work and interaction with the publisher to get the camel replaced by a scholar," she said.

Douglass said books in the United States are changing to better depict Islam, but progress is slow. She also credited the Freedom Forum in Arlington, Va., with issuing guidelines for teaching about different religions in the public school curriculum.

All photos by Yusef El-Amin

Other presenters at the workshop included (from left) Tariq Rahman, Karima Alavi, Gregory Starrett, Mounir Farah, Abdelkader Ezzaki and Fatiha Hamitouche.

History: Different Perspectives

Pakistani textbooks were discussed again in the second panel on "History: Different Perspectives." Tariq Rahman, professor of linguistics and South Asian Studies at Quaid-I-Azamm University, in Islamabad, Pakistan, presented charts showing how images of the "other" varied according to the type of school.

In the elitist, English-speaking schools that educate primarily wealthy students, positive Western images were the norm. But in the vernacular institutions, where students spoke Urdu and Sindhi, the images of the "other" were anti-Hindu, anti-India, and the West was ignored. This anti-Hindu, anti-India and non-West bias also appeared in English-speaking schools of non-elitist students.

Karima Alavi looked at how American textbooks view the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Alavi, director of Islamic World Services and a teacher at the Dar al-Islam Teachers' Institute in New Mexico, focused her examination on three textbooks used to teach the Advanced Placement World History course in high schools.

She found failings in all three books: "World Civilizations: The Global Experience: 1450 to Present" by Peter Stearns, a professor at George Mason University; Richard Bulliet's "The Earth and Its People: A Global History Since 1550"; and "Traditions and Encounters" by Jerry Bentley. Each of them leaves out one or more major issues that were important factors in Middle Eastern history, according to Alavi.

Alavi also pointed out "loaded language in educational materials." In a Time magazine product for classroom use called "Leaders of Revolutions," the profile on David Ben-Gurion of Israel referred to him as "part Washington, part Moses with a halo of silvery hair." In contrast, the profile on Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran described negative features, "hooded eyes, an untidy, severe look ... the image is the man."

Gregory Starrett, associate professor of anthropology, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, discussed Egyptian textbooks on Islamic studies from the 1980s and how they treat non-Muslims in two very different ways. In texts on the history of the Muslim community, the lessons portray non-Muslims (primarily pagans and Jews) as treacherous populations, and the duty of the Muslims is the duty to fight. But in sections dealing with the contemporary world, the texts counsel students that citizenship rights of non-Muslims are absolute, and Muslims need to treat others with kindness and respect.

Ethnicity: Images of the Other

At the start of the third panel, Mounir Farah, professor of education and Middle East studies at the University of Arkansas, came to the defense of the United States. "In the United States, in all fairness, I have to say, we have been the pioneer in this direction. Back in the 1970s, we formed an image committee to look at textbooks in the U.S. and see how they portrayed the Middle East," he said.

"Shortly following that, the Middle East Studies Association formed a committee, chaired by Michael Suleiman, a speaker on this very panel, and continued the work. It did have an impact on textbooks. Although there's much to be done, we have seen a noticeable improvement, a remarkable change in textbooks and in teacher training," Farah said.

"Was there a comparable movement in the Middle East? No. There was no movement for self-evaluation or critical thinking about what they're teaching in schools," he added.

In Farah's subsequent presentation, he examined the textbooks of Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan and revealed noteworthy findings. In Saudi Arabia, the textbooks do not deal with world civilizations outside of the Middle East.

"What struck me, and I'm still shocked at, is how the Saudi textbooks have a huge gap in covering world civilizations. If you look at the texts from elementary to high school, there is nothing on Latin America, North America, Europe, China, India and ancient Greek-Rome civilizations—as if they don't exist! The focus is on the Middle East, Saudi Arabia and the Islamic civilization," Farah explained.

Unlike Saudi Arabia, the textbooks in Syria include "plenty of coverage of world history and world geography." The information, however, is data, such as population, products and size of areas, and contains very little analysis of cultural regions, Farah explained.

Further along in its efforts is Jordan, which is swiftly making changes in its treatment of ancient world civilizations and modern world history. It received funding from the World Bank in 1989-1999 to prepare a new curriculum on world studies and to train teachers. Farah said he, himself, directed the writing of the revised textbooks.

Abdelkader Ezzaki, professor of education at Mohamed V University in Rabat, Morocco, looked at middle school textbooks in Morocco in three subjects, Islamic studies, social studies and foreign language.

In Islamic studies texts, Ezzaki found no direct reference to "the other." The

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Women in the Global Community

Istanbul Meeting on Muslim Women Now Online

By MARY-JANE DEEB

Participants interviewed at the Istanbul conference on "Women in the Global Community" included Abla Amawi, Akile Gursoy and Najat Khelil.

For many years, the Library of Congress has collaborated with the Fulbright program (administered by the U.S. State Department under its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs) by briefing Fulbright scholars traveling abroad about the countries they were to visit and describing the Library's holdings in their field.

A new collaborative project between the Library and the Fulbright program was initiated last spring, when the State Department asked the Library to videotape a September conference it was sponsoring on "Women in the Global Community" in Istanbul, Turkey.

The Fulbright office was eager to have the Library of Congress film the program for its Web site because of the high quality of the cybercast programs produced by the Library's Information Technology Services (ITS) team on the Library's Web site. The Fulbright office wanted to preserve and make accessible to a much wider audience this important program, which its staff had worked so hard to organize.

At the same time, the Library's African and Middle East Division and Office of Scholarly Programs were interested in including the conference on the Library's Web site to expand its outreach in international programs that enhance the understanding of other cultures. Additionally, the raw videotapes would become part of the Library's collections and complement existing materials.

The members of the Fulbright team included Renee Taft and Effie Wingate, senior program officer and program officer, respectively, from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the State Department. The Library's ITS team included Multimedia Coordinator Elizabeth Wulkan and multimedia specialists Dennis Armbruster, Patrick Raison, Kevin White and Amber York, who provided the engineering and technical expertise.

The conference took place from Sept. 18-21 at Bogazici University, formerly Roberts College, built of stone with red tiled roofs, which is located on hilly grounds covered with gardens and overlooks the Bosphorus. The conference opened with remarks by Sevket Pamuk, the vice rector of the university; Robert Pearson, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey; and Patricia S. Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs at the Department of State.

During the three-day conference, more than 80 participants took part in 11 panels and seven discussion groups. Panel presentations and discussion groups focused on topics such as women's roles in education, information and communication technologies, public health, economic policy, civil society, war and peace, and the political role of women. There were also four country-specific panels on Afghanistan, Egypt, Tunisia and Turkey, which covered a variety of issues from reform of personal status laws and women in the media, to assistance to women refugees in countries that experienced prolonged periods of war. Most participants came from Muslim countries such as those represented on the country-specific panels, as well as from other nations such as Morocco, Algeria, Iran and Pakistan.

The Library's team filmed the introductory program and every panel discussion, as well as the banquet speakers on the last night of the conference at the Esma Sultan Yalisi Palace. With many of the presentations taking place at the same time, the production team used two cameras to ensure that they captured the full conference on videotape.

In addition to the formal program, the ITS team videotaped interviews by this writer with six exceptional Muslim women who were attending the conference for the Library's Web site on Muslim societies (**www.loc.gov/locvideo/mslm/globalmuslim.html**). Two each are from Afghanistan, Turkey and the Arab world.

Abla Amawi is a young, single mother of a 10-year-old girl, and an assistant resident representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) based in Amman, Jordan. Raised in a conservative family in Jordan, she received a doctorate in politics from Georgetown University. She turned down an academic career in the United States to work on problems of gender and poverty in the Middle East.

Akile Gursoy is the chair of the Department of Social Anthropology at Yeditepe University in Turkey. She is currently the head of the Turkish delegation to the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, and the founder and president of the Association for Social Sciences and Health. The granddaughter of the first prime minister of Turkey under Attaturk, her research work has focused on poor working women in urban areas.

Najat A. Khelil is the president of the Arab Women's Council Research and Education Fund and is a trained nuclear physicist who obtained her doctorate from the State University of North Texas. She has taught at the University of Algiers, George Washington University and Shaw University in Raleigh, N.C., and she has lectured on women's

Gulsun Saglamer, Laila Enayat-Seraj and Sima Wali were interviewed by the Library's Mary-Jane Deeb (below right).

issues around the world— from Jerusalem to Moscow, Toronto and Beijing. She is a former Fulbright grantee.

Gulsun Saglamer was elected by the faculty to the presidency of Istanbul Technical University in 1996. She is the first woman in Turkey to hold this position in the prestigious 225-year-old engineering and architecture institution and the only woman in Europe to have done so. Not only does she run the university, teach and write, but she has also designed many of the new buildings in Istanbul and elsewhere in Turkey.

Laila Enayat-Seraj is the daughter of a former Afghani ambassador to Egypt who studied at the American University in Cairo. She returned to Afghanistan and married, but when the Russian invasion took place, she fled to the United States where she continued her studies in international affairs. She joined the United Nations in Geneva and worked for various organizations, including UNDP. Her real love, though, is art and poetry, and she has recently translated from Persian the poems of an Afghani poetess who wrote 1,000 years ago.

Sima Wali is the president and chief operating officer of the Refugee Women in Development organization that focuses on re-integrating women living in conflict and post-conflict societies. An Afghani refugee to the United States herself, she is the recipient of Amnesty International's 1999 third annual Ginetta Sagan Fund Award, and served last year as one of only three women delegates to the U.N. peace talks on Afghanistan.

The conference and the interviews can be viewed on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/locvideo/fulbright**. ◆

Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab World Area specialist in the African and Middle East Division and a recommending officer for Islamic materials.

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texts present the Islamic tradition followed in Morocco, which preaches moderation, as opposed to extremism, in all walks of life, including politics, social activities and ethical issues. "The key word here is tolerance," Ezzaki said. The social studies textbooks contain a great variety of topics, including histories of Europe to South America, and the foreign language books also provide a variety of images, which are mostly positive with regard to British and American cultures.

But Ezzaki added a disclaimer: "It is no secret that there is a strong dissatisfaction among youngsters with the foreign policy of America and the Western world and its unconditional support of Israel against the Palestinians."

A successful approach to teaching the "other" occurs at the University of Algiers. Fatiha Hamitouche, an associate professor of language and linguistics at the university, discussed the textbooks designed by the American Language Center for teaching English literature, after the school detected an animosity that students brought to the study of foreign cultures.

"We tried to adopt a different approach based on humanistic psychology. Its principle is based on the opening up of students to express themselves and to share experiences," Hamitouche said.

"Our purpose is to teach highlights of American literature through text analysis adapted to the students' background. We make the students aware of the topics and thoughts of U.S. literature through its historical periods, and we draw thematic parallels between American and Algerian literature in order to underline common principles and similar human patterns of thought in literature, cultures and religion as well," she explained.

The new approach seemed to reduce the gap between the two cultures. "Students learned about both cultures, the American and their own, which they had an opportunity to talk about," Hamitouche said. After a while, the new approach brought a comfortable atmosphere and feeling among students and a feeling of acceptance and tolerance between teachers and students, she said.

Suleiman was the final speaker; he discussed opinion surveys of school children in Morocco and Tunisia and also offered a few concluding remarks.

Suleiman said children in Morocco knew they were Muslim and Arab and had a well-defined sense of self. When he asked them what nationality they would want to be if they were not Moroccan, the children often said, "If I were not Moroccan, I would want to be Moroccan." In political terms, the Moroccan children were Western-oriented in terms of news. They were able to identify Western leaders more often than Arab world leaders.

In Tunisia, Suleiman asked the students to rank 22 countries according to preference. "The Arab countries came out on top, and at the top of the Arab countries are Saudi Arabia and Palestine," Suleiman said. With elementary students, the United States ranked 11th, with secondary school students it ranked 14th and with technical institute students it ranked 19th. "The higher the education of the student, the lower the opinion of the United States," Suleiman explained.

Offering thoughts on the teaching of the "other," Suleiman said, "The 'other' is something every country faces, every individual, also, and it is changing all the time."

He referred to a paradox in the way the United States views the Middle East and the way the Middle East views the United States. "Many countries in the Arab/Muslim world have really excellent working relationships, and almost alliances, with the United States, and yet American views of the Arab/Muslim world, especially post-9/11, are quite negative, and Arab views of United States are negative."

Suleiman said the two sides need to address these issues and determine what causes these opinions. He said tolerance and acceptance of the "other" needs to be encouraged. ◆

Donna Urschel is a freelance writer.

'First Great Triumph'

Author Discusses American Imperialism

By GEORGETTE M. DORN

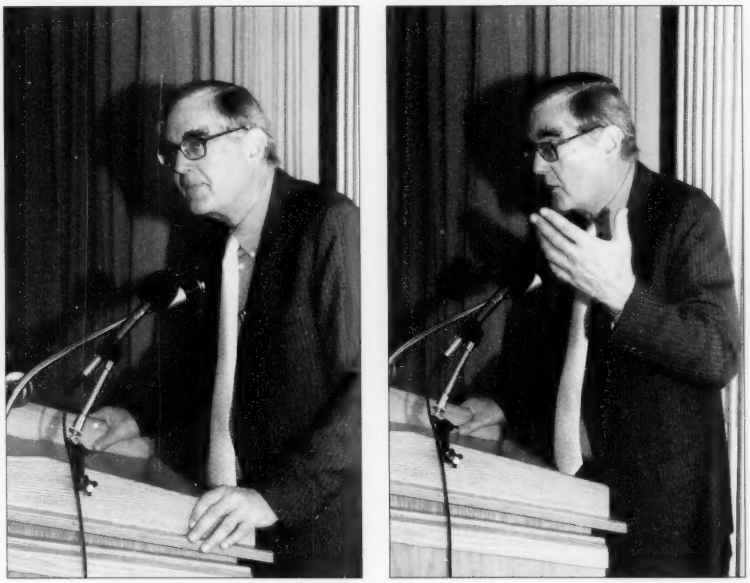
The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress launched its Ambassadors' Lecture series with a presentation by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann on Oct. 24, in the Mary Pickford Theater. Zimmermann spent 33 years in the Foreign Service; his postings included Venezuela, France, Austria, Spain and the Soviet Union. He was the last U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia; the book he wrote about that experience, "Origins of a Catastrophe: Yugoslavia and Its Destroyers" (Times Books, 1996), won the American Academy of Diplomacy Award in 1997. Zimmermann has also taught at Columbia and Johns Hopkins universities.

The topic of Zimmermann's lecture was his most recent book, "First Great Triumph: How Five Americans Made Their Country a World Power" (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2002), which he researched entirely using the collections at the Library of Congress.

He began his talk by saying that "[while] today the United States is preparing an attack against Iraq ... my book is about the first one, when the United States attacked Spain over Cuba [in 1898]." He went on to analyze a critical period in United States history—between 1898 and 1909—when the nation became one of the world's major colonial powers.

According to Zimmermann, in 1891, on the eve of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Navy was uncertain whether it could take on its Chilean counterpart after two American sailors were killed in a Valparaiso bar. But after the Spanish-American War, the United States emerged as a world power. There is no doubt that the process "was a culmination not an aberration," according to Zimmermann. Within a dozen years or so, President Theodore Roosevelt could claim that "we have definitely taken our place among the great powers of the world."

Zimmermann made five important points in his presentation. First, he noted that the war against Spain followed a period of growing American expansionism (which included the Mexican-American War and the purchase of Alaska). Also, presidential authority had been strengthened by the end of the 19th century; the war followed an extraordinary post-Civil War economic boom; the nation's military had expanded as a result of the Civil War; and finally, "the opportunity was there." Spain was a weak power and Americans were antagonistic towards that country, he said. But most important, "the right people were there."



Ambassador Warren Zimmermann spoke at the Library Oct. 24.

Within two months of vanquishing Spain in Cuba, the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet off Manila and seized Guam, giving the United States a presence in Asia. America also replaced the Spanish empire as the dominant power in the Caribbean.

Zimmermann spoke about the five "fathers of American imperialism": Theodore Roosevelt, John Cabot Lodge, Alfred T. Mahan, John Hay and Elihu Root. Roosevelt, who fought in Cuba and served as president from 1901 to 1909, was an unabashed expansionist who saw war as a "romantic, ennobling and purifying" undertaking. In many ways he was the moving force in making the United States a world power, said Zimmermann.

Single-minded and self-confident, Lodge pushed Roosevelt "in the right direction." It was John Cabot Lodge who managed the Treaty of Paris, signed on Dec. 10, 1898, under which Spain ceded the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico to the United States.

Naval strategist Alfred T. Mahan, described by Zimmermann as "the austere intellectual sailor," provided a rationale for American expansion and stressed the importance of a two-ocean navy. Within a decade of the Spanish-American War, the country became the world's second naval power after Britain.

John Hay, the most complex of the five, a humane and civil statesman and secretary of state under President McKinley, devised a coherent U.S. policy towards Asia. Although not a "flag-waver" according to Zimmermann, he saw a role for American imperialism modeled on that of Great Britain. More liberal than many of his contemporaries, Hay also favored self-determination for the Cuban people.

Corporate lawyer Elihu Root helped the imperialist venture, reluctantly at first, Zimmermann observed, by cre-

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Surviving the Internet

Strategies for the High-Tech Reference Desk

By LAURA GOTTESMAN

"The Internet is here to stay, right or wrong. It will hurt, and it will take us awhile to get it right … [but] the public needs us [reference librarians] more than ever. Our role has changed from gatekeeper to teacher of critical information evaluation skills."

Irene McDermott

Irene McDermott, a reference and systems librarian at the San Marino (Calif.) Public Library and a columnist for Searcher magazine, opened the fall season of the Library of Congress' Luminary Lectures @ Your Library series on Oct. 25 with her talk "Surviving the Internet: Strategies for the High-Tech Reference Desk."

McDermott, whose book, "The Librarian's Internet Survival Guide: Strategies for the High-Tech Information Desk" was published in September by Information Today Inc., spoke to the gathered crowd of Washington-area librarians about the role that librarians can play in helping to guide their patrons to high-quality Internet resources. The subtitle of her talk—"How I Stopped Worrying and Learned to Love the Web"—addressed the underlying anxiety of librarians grappling with change.

McDermott outlined what she called the "Five Quality Points" that she looks for when assessing the quality of a Web site: **authority**: What are the authors' credentials? "A good Web page is always signed"; **currency**: Is it up to date? If it hasn't been updated in more than six months, the page is "jurassic"; **accuracy/bias**: Might the creators have a hidden agenda?; **commercialism**: Are the creators trying to sell something?; and **scope/coverage**: Does the information answer the question in sufficient depth?

She also described what she called "the three World Wide Webs":

- the "Open Web"—anything online that can be found freely with a search engine;
- the "Gated Web"—online resources accessible only by subscription; e.g., Expanded Academic (ASAP); Contemporary Authors; the Oxford English Dictionary, etc.; and
- the "Invisible Web"—databases that aren't found by search engines and can only be accessed through a particular page or front-end. McDermott pointed to the Library of Congress' American Memory Web site as an example of this (**http://memory.loc.gov/**).

McDermott cautioned the audience that librarians should be careful not to take their skepticism to an extreme, in spite of the questionable accuracy of some Web resources. Sharing an example of this from her own life, she spoke about how online, freely accessible medical resources had helped her find information on clinical trials that helped to save her husband's life when he was diagnosed with a potentially terminal illness.

When someone in the audience asked, "So what do you say to the argument that we are taking questions away from local libraries?" referring to the Library of Congress' new Ask a Librarian Service, McDermott responded, "It seems to me that there are plenty of questions to go around … the beauty of the Web is that it doesn't matter where you are."

The Luminary Lectures series at the Library of Congress is part of a national, public education initiative called @ your library™, the Campaign for America's Libraries, which is sponsored by the American Library Association. The Library of Congress, along with libraries in all 50 states, is participating in this multiyear campaign designed to showcase public, school, academic and special libraries nationwide and to remind the public that libraries are dynamic, modern community centers for learning, information and entertainment.

For more information on the Luminary Lectures series, including cybercasts of selected programs, see the Luminary Lectures @ Your Library Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/program/lectures**. ◆

Laura Gottesman is a digital reference specialist in the Public Service Collections Directorate.

Recommended Online Resources

Web Survival Tool

Google (**www.google.com**).

Ready Reference

Internet Public Library (**www.ipl.org**). "Every link in this searchable collection has been carefully selected, cataloged and described by a member of the IPL staff. Use their reference section for current links to answer those pesky homework questions."

The Information Please Almanac (**www.infoplease.com**). "This is a great destination for quick answers to many questions. Find maps, definitions, and brief biographies here."

Business Resources

Hoover's Online (**www.hoovers.com**). "This is the best site for reliable, and often free, business information on the Web."

Yahoo! Finance (**finance.yahoo.com**). "A comprehensive portal for current and historical company data."

Law Resources

Nolo (**www.nolopress.com**). "For 30 years, Nolo Press has been putting the law into plain English. Use their 'Law Centers' for free information on everyday legal topics."

Findlaw (**www.findlaw.com**). "It features a legal subject index, access to cases and codes, information about law schools, law reviews and legal associations and organizations."

Legal Information Institute at Cornell University (**www.law.cornell.edu**). "Find state laws, federal laws and laws from around the world."

Medical Resources

Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy (**www.merck.com/pubs/mmanual**). "Lists the causes, symptoms and prognosis of everything that can go wrong with you."

Merck Manual Home Edition (**www.merckhomeedition.com**).

Mayo Clinic (**www.mayoclinic.com**). "The famous Mayo Clinic in Minnesota offers this portal for reliable, general information about many different ailments and conditions."

Other Useful Links

ConsumerSearch (**www.consumersearch.com**). "This site pulls consumer advice from various consumer resources into one place."

Change in Japanese Corporate Culture

Masahiko Aoki Delivers Mansfield Lecture

By JOHN MARTIN

The abrupt change in the economic fortunes of Japan that took place in the 1990s was the context for the 2002 Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture at the Library of Congress on Oct. 23, which was delivered by Masahiko Aoki, Henri and Tomoye Takahashi Professor of Japanese Studies in the Department of Economics at Stanford University.

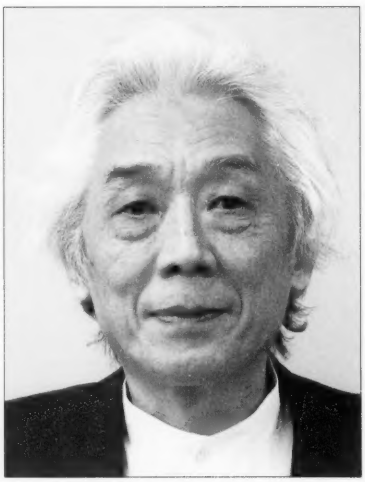
Japan's economic reversal, the lack of measurable recovery (Japan's GDP is expected to fall 1 percent this year), and the slow pace of what many consider to be urgently needed structural reforms, have prompted some politicians and economists to speak ruefully of a "lost decade" when evaluating the Japanese economy.

Aoki challenged this view in his lecture, "Whither Japanese Corporate Governance: Symptoms of Institutional Change." He made his remarks as the second speaker in this year's Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture series. A companion lecture, "Corporate Governance and the Democratization of Finance," was given by author and columnist James K. Glassman in Tokyo on April 2.

Despite the problems that Japan has experienced since the 1990s, Aoki detects signs of change and evolution underway in Japan's corporate culture and business environment. "Japan is now at a very important turning point of institutional evolution in general, and one of corporate governance in particular," he said.

He takes issue, further, with those critics who view the past decade as one of little change and wasted opportunity. "I have come to feel at odds with the characterization that Japan's immediate past was a lost decade. I have become more and more convinced that Japan has actually entered an era of important institutional transformation, although the process is very slow … and not necessarily explicit or clearly visible."

Whether one concludes that Japan's economy is undergoing profound institutional transformation, or that reforms are again failing in Japan, Aoki explained, depends on how one views institutions.



Masahiko Aoki

"The conventional view seems to regard institutions as laws, regulations, and explicit rules. In contrast, I regard institutions as more than laws. For example, there are laws that are neither observed nor enforced. If people know that they can circumvent a drug regulation by paying a bribe to the law enforcement officer and such practices are widespread, it seems more appropriate for the purpose of public policy analysis to regard the bribery, rather than the unenforceable law, as an institution."

Aoki proposed a normative view of institutions, one that encompasses more than laws or regulations. "Institutions," he said, "are the shared beliefs in the ways the game is being played in society." This tacit understanding of the "rules of the game," further, cannot be changed quickly through legislation or other positive means. "In order for real change to occur, there must emerge a critical mass of people who start to question the old and accepted ways and start to competitively experiment with a new way."

In his lecture, Aoki examined three staples of the old economy to support his belief that Japanese institutions had entered a transitional phase: the expectation of lifetime employment; the demise of the main bank system; and the decline of one-party rule. Among the younger generation, Aoki said, the expectation of working for a single employer for one's entire lifetime is no longer taken for granted. And Japan's main bank, even if it overcomes the current financial crisis, Aoki predicts, will not regain the prominence it enjoyed during the boom. Nor, as in the past, will the main bank be expected to rescue financially distressed firms.

Finally, the erosion of one-party political rule signals a structural realignment of what Aoki termed "the three-way collusion" between interest groups, politicians and bureaucrats that previously controlled Japan's political economy.

Of course, these incipient changes are confronted by the traditional emphasis placed on achieving equality of outcomes in the Japanese-style "shared firm," and the continuing temptation to seek big government solutions to the bad debt problems of Japanese banks. The tension between the old and the new, Aoki noted, is itself a reflection of institutional change.

"The coexistence of the emergent phenomena that may gradually transform the organizational architecture with the persistent inertial forces, may be thought of as a typical characteristic of the juncture point of institutional evolution," he concluded.

In addition to his duties as professor at Stanford University, Aoki is currently the president and chief research officer of the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) in Japan. His many books and publications include "Towards a Comparative Institutional Analysis" (MIT Press, 2001) and "Information, Incentives, and Bargaining in the Japanese Economy" (Cambridge University Press, 1988).

The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs is a public policy organization committed to promoting understanding and cooperation between the United States and Asia. The center and the lecture series are named in honor of the late Mike Mansfield, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and his wife, Maureen. ◆

John Martin is a copyright examiner in the U.S. Copyright Office.

Algeria, Energy, and America

Algerian Minister Speaks at Library

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

Algerian Energy and Mining Minister Chakib Khelil spoke at a Nov. 8 breakfast in his honor at the Library on "The Newly Formed Energy Commission: Implications for the United States." Co-sponsored by the African and Middle Eastern Division of the Library and the Corporate Council on Africa, the program was made possible by the financial support of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation and Amerada Hess Corporation.

Director of Area Studies Carolyn Brown welcomed the audience of energy experts, businessmen, congressional staff, academics, diplomats and media, and then turned the podium over to Stephen Hayes, president of the Corporate Council on Africa (CCA). He talked about the various programs CCA was sponsoring, including the Africa Summit in June, which will bring African heads of states, foreign ministers and others together with top business leaders in the United States to discuss the possibilities of investing in Africa.

Gregory Pensabene, vice president for government relations and public affairs of Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, introduced Minister Khelil and praised his achievements both at the World Bank (from 1980 to 1999) and, since 1999, as Algerian Minister of Energy and Mining, president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and president of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Khelil described the reforms that have taken place in the economic and political spheres of Algeria since 1990. Speaking of the whole African continent, he noted that the idea of an African Energy Commission was an old one dating back to 1980, when African governments held an extraordinary economic summit in Lagos, Nigeria, and adopted the "Lagos Plan of Action." This plan included, among other things, a recommendation to establish an energy commission to address the energy needs of the continent.

After a series of meetings starting in the 1980s between the members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and various international bodies such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the African Development Bank, the World Energy Council and others, the African Energy Commission (AFREC) was set up at the 37th Summit Conference of OAU heads of state and government in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001. The commission now represents continental Africa—the countries of both North and Sub-Saharan Africa—and its aim is to protect, preserve, develop, exploit and market the oil and gas resources of Africa. AFREC works to ensure that the wealth generated by those natural resources is used effectively to help eradicate poverty, assist rural development and ensure industrialization and sustainable growth throughout the continent. Its purpose is also to promote cooperation and regional and sub-regional integration.

An energy data bank is one of the projects in which AFREC is now involved. AFREC has also identified a number of large inter-African energy projects such as the building of a trans-Sahara gas pipeline that would link Nigeria with Algeria, eliminate gas flaring in Nigeria and increase exports to Europe via Algeria's already existing pipelines. Another development project is the completion of a road from Nigeria to Algeria via Niger. This would enhance trade and regional integration in northwest Africa, and the increased revenues would permit the development of Niger's water and agriculture resources.

Khelil concluded by saying that these developments are important for the United States as well as Africa. He said that new sources of oil and natural gas have been discovered in Sao Taome and Equatorial Guinea that could make Africa an important energy partner for the United States in the near future. Furthermore, the development of these energy resources, as well as the plans for economic and infrastructural development, would require foreign investment and present new opportunities for American businesses. ◆

Mary-Jane Deeb is an Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

A view of Algiers, ca. 1899, from the Library's collections

Imperialism

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ating in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines "America's first colonial administration, transferring to it some of the best features of the American legal system."

In assessing whether the United States was "a good colonial power," Zimmermann said it was "probably better than the others." Among the positive aspects of American imperialism, he noted, was the fact that the United States felt an obligation to improve the condition of its colonial subjects. However, Zimmermann also pointed out America's brutal suppression of the Aguinaldo revolt in the Philippines. On the whole, he said, American foreign policy should have put greater trust in its colonial subjects. ◆

Georgette M. Dorn is chief of the Hispanic Division.

GLIN Expands

Law Network Directors Gather for Annual Meeting

By JANICE HYDE

Seventeen nations sent representatives to Washington this year for the annual meeting of the directors of the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) in September, making it the largest conference to date. GLIN country and organizational members attended from Ecuador, Guatemala, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, MERCOSUR (the "southern market" trade federation comprising Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay), Mexico, the Organization of American States, Romania, Taiwan, Uruguay, the United Nations and the United States.

Willie Swinson

Glenn Reitz, GLIN Legal Analyst for the U.S., delivers the U.S. status report at the annual GLIN Directors' Meeting. Other panelists include (from left) Rubens Medina, Law Librarian of Congress; Carmen Garcia Mendieta and Eduardo Ghuisolfi of GLIN.Uruguay; Dan Chirita of GLIN.Romania; and Bin-Chung Huang of GLIN.Taiwan.

Representatives from Albania, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, potential members of GLIN, also attended. During the meeting, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras joined the network of participating nations by formally signing the GLIN Charter. Representatives from GLIN's partner institutions, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) also attended.

At the opening session, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington expressed appreciation to the attendees for their commitment to sharing law and legal information resources, particularly during such troubled times. He praised collaborative ventures such as GLIN and noted that they are "the key to managing our digital future."

In recalling the tragic events of one year ago, Law Librarian of Congress and GLIN Executive Council Chair Rubens Medina noted that the large attendance was a "testament to the effort we have embarked upon together." Those assembled have chosen, "to work together to further the rule of law through peaceful cooperation for the exchange of legal information," he said.

As in past years, members provided status reports on their GLIN team efforts, and several new and potential GLIN members reported on their activities to launch GLIN in their respective areas. Delegations from the legislatures of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama reported on the support being provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) under its GLIN-Americas initiative.

Guillermo Castillo, GLIN-Americas coordinator in the Information Technology for Development Division of the IDB, described the bank's GLIN-Americas initiative. Launched at the Summit of the Americas in 2001, the plan calls for three subregional components: in the first phase, Central American parliaments will be incorporated into the network; the Caribbean legislatures will be the focus of the second phase; and in the final phase, the legislatures of the Andean countries will be linked.

Eduardo Ghuisolfi, GLIN technical specialist for GLIN.Uruguay and GLIN.MERCOSUR, gave an overview of the first IDB initiative, incorporating the Central American parliaments into the network. The IDB provided each country with the equipment needed to establish and run a GLIN station and designated GLIN team members to attend one of two training sessions held in the region in May and June of this year. Ghuisolfi provided technical training for one of those sessions, and his colleague from Uruguay, Graciela Berriel, provided training for the legal analysts, augmented by additional training by Rubens Medina, Nick Kozura and Janice Hyde from the Law Library. The experience was a successful collaborative, regional approach to GLIN training, Ghuisolfi said.

Among the status reports given by different countries, one of the more successful operations described was that of the GLIN.Taiwan team. Its director, Bin-Chung Huang, was able to report that Taiwan's analysis and transmissions of laws to the GLIN database is being kept current. The GLIN.Taiwan report also outlined plans for incorporating retrospective material into the database, which will eventually include material from 1948 to the present. In recognition of its compliance with GLIN standards of contributing high-quality official texts, and maintaining currency and completeness, Taiwan was presented with the GLIN Model Station award for 2002.

GLIN directors from several countries, including Ecuador, Guatemala, Korea, Romania, and the United States, described their efforts to maintain the currency of the data they transmit to GLIN. Carmen Garcia Mendieta, director of GLIN.Uruguay, reported that over the past year they put special emphasis on "completeness," explaining that they have begun to add such materials as circulars of the Central Bank to the GLIN database. Both Ecuador and Kuwait noted their efforts to partner with other institutions or nations. In Ecuador, the GLIN station is located in a non-governmental agency, and its president and GLIN director, Jaime Nogales Torres, reached agreements with several agencies of the government of Ecuador to provide them legal research and reference support through GLIN.

At a recent meeting of the Arab League, participating nations were encouraged to join GLIN by representatives of GLIN.Kuwait, who later met with high-level officials in Egypt to persuade them to join the network.

The uniqueness of the GLIN database was underscored by Garcia Mendieta, who, in addition to heading the Uruguay team, also serves as the GLIN Director for GLIN.MERCOSUR. Garcia Mendieta noted that no other body or organization has a database of MERCOSUR instruments, which makes the material in GLIN especially important.

Expanding the types of legal information that can be added to the database has been a priority for the Law Library. It has been working with the Library's Information Technology Service (ITS) over the past year to develop a new input capability that will enable GLIN members to begin to contribute court decisions to the database as well as statutes and regulations. Ana Rosa Chavarria of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua informed the audience that the GLIN legal analyst at the Supreme Court is sending summaries of court decisions by e-mail to GLIN.Central for review until the GLIN system has the capability to accept this new category of legal information.

Several GLIN members offered ideas to enhance the system and the network. Lakhsara Mint Die, who works for a German corporation in Mauritania and is striving to revive GLIN in Mauritania, suggested changes in layout and language use, inclusion of other language thesauri, and the adoption of more culturally appropriate color and design.

Roberto Muñoz, GLIN director in Guatemala, requested a way to include laws of indigenous peoples in GLIN. Finally, the Korean GLIN team asked that the network expand to incorporate more Asian countries.

The second day of GLIN meetings focused on basic business issues such as the establishment of committees. Expansion of GLIN membership was determined to be a primary responsibility of the newly established membership committee. A technical committee was also formed to consider and refine member proposals for GLIN system upgrades/changes and to monitor developments in the information technology industry, among other things.

The final day of formal meetings opened with a Law Library presentation delivered by Nick Kozura, GLIN project manager. He discussed Law Library plans to undertake a major technical upgrade of GLIN and encouraged GLIN Members to submit their suggestions to the technical committee for consideration. In reviewing the activities of the past year, he reported on the continuing efforts of Law Library staffers who input summaries and scanned texts of laws for 16 Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, as well as the beginning of a retrospective effort to scan (from microfilm) and link full texts of laws to their corresponding summaries in GLIN covering the time period of 1975-1997.

Other presentations on the final day included a report on the GLIN thesaurus; a review of the European Union's approach to legislative information systems, which are confronted with many of the same information technology and communication issues as GLIN; and commentary by a World Bank attorney who urged that GLIN members consider serving as the source for reliable legal information to be delivered through the bank's "Global Gateway."

Finally, using images of interconnected galaxies and the planet Mars, Susan Hoban, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, spoke about the common interests shared by NASA and GLIN, such as information security, network reliability and educational technologies. She suggested that these shared interests can be realized through the implementation of the 2001 Memorandum of Understanding between NASA and the Library of Congress. ◆

Janice Hyde is a program officer in the Law Library.

Noted Anthropologist Discusses Fossil Record

BY TOMOKO STEEN & WILLIAM SITTIG

Evolutionary biology as a science is based on evidence provided by both fossils and DNA, explained Bernard Wood, a world-renowned physical anthropologist, in his Oct. 24 talk at the Library of Congress, which was sponsored by the Science, Technology, and Business Division.

Wood specializes in morphological studies of human origins, but he began his lecture by stating, "Important advances in understanding human origins in the last 10 to 15 years did not necessarily come from the fossil record."

Since the 1960s, evolutionary biology has been subject to heated debates between morphologists, who base their research on the fossil data, and molecularists, who base theirs on the molecular data such as DNA and proteins. The two schools, looking at the same evolutionary pathway using these two different data, often come up with conflicting results. Wood seems open-minded about new discoveries.

Using molecular data presented in the early 1960s, Wood pointed to the fascinating finding that chimps are more closely related to humans than they are to the great apes. Reconstructions of the human line used to be only based on fragmentary fossil remains. Sometimes scientists misread the fossil record, and sometimes they were misled, as in the case of the "Piltdown Man," which is now in the history books as a great scientific hoax, he said. (See Piltdown Man, a Web site at **http://home.tiac.net/~cri/piltdown/piltdown.html** for a report, which is replete with Web links and bibliographies, about the supposed planting of hominid fossils in the Piltdown quarry, in Sussex, England.)

Wood also presented an interesting example of fossils that once were believed to be the remains of human ancestors and later found to be fossils of modern apes whose cheekbones had been eroded by the action of strong winds over many years. Wood stressed that the fossil record will always be incomplete because there is no way for scientists to know how many fossils have never been found, nor do they know exactly where to look. He added that, in any case, fossils are by nature incomplete information.

Throughout his talk, Wood reiterated three important advances in the field: (1) scientists understand considerably more than they did about the relationship of modern humans to early hominids; they know the extent to which less variable modern humans compare to their close relatives; and they know that phenotypes (morphological characteristics) are not necessarily good witnesses for genotypes (DNA and proteins). Just because two individuals look alike does not necessarily mean that they evolved from a common ancestor, he said.

As an example of the second point, Wood added that a typical troop of African monkeys contains more variability than the entire human population. Wood concluded his talk by stating that, without question, all humans are derived from African ancestors, although more investigations will be needed to truly understand man's links to the past. ◆

Tomoko K. Steen is a research specialist, and William Sittig is chief of the Science, Technology, and Business Division.

New Collections Online

Sheet Music, Utah, Everglades

Music for the Nation

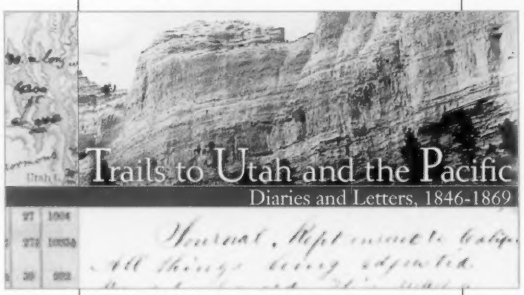
American Sheet Music is one of the new online American Memory presentations available from the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov**. Drawn from the Library's own extensive music collections, "Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music 1820-1860" offers more than 15,000 pieces of sheet music registered for copyright during the pre-Civil War years. It complements earlier American Memory collections, "Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music 1870-1885," "Band Music from the Civil War Era" and "Sheet Music from the Civil War Era."

Complete page images for all the sheet music items are included in this new online collection, which also features two special presentations: a list of the "greatest hits" of 1820-1860 and a historical background essay on the development of American music in this period by noted scholar and longtime Music Division specialist Wayne Shirley.

The two "Music for the Nation" collections, for 1820-1860 and 1870-1885, are both available through a new, common "Music for the Nation" page at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/mussmhtml/mussmhome.html**. Here, sheet music items are searchable by title, composer or subject.

The other two new online collections come from other repositories and are concerned with the local history and culture of Utah and Florida.

With a gift from Ameritech in 1996, the Library of Congress sponsored a three-year competition ending in 1999 to enable nonfederal public, research and academic repositories to create digital collections of primary resources. These digital collections complement and enhance the American Memory collections. The most recent collections funded through this initiative are "Trails to Utah and the Pacific: Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869" and "Reclaiming the Everglades: South Florida's Natural History, 1884-1934."



Trails to Utah and the Pacific

"Trails to Utah and the Pacific: Diaries and Letters, 1846-1869" incorporates 49 diaries of pioneers trekking westward across America to Utah, Montana and the Pacific between 1847 and the completion of the continental railroad in 1869. The diarists and their stories are the central focus and the important voices in this collection, which also includes 43 maps, 82 photographs and illustrations, and seven published guides for immigrants.

Twenty-three of the writers were travelers along the Mormon Trail, while 20 were chroniclers of the California Trail, and three wrote about their travels to Oregon. Stories of persistence and pain, birth and death, God and gold, trail dust and debris, learning, love, and laughter, and even trail tedium can be found in these original "on the trail" accounts. The collection tells the stories of Mormon pioneer families and others who were part of the national westward movement, sharing trail experiences common to hundreds of thousands of migrants.

The source materials for this collection are housed at Brigham Young University, the University of Utah, Utah State University, the church archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Utah State Historical Society, the University of Nevada at Reno, the Churchill County Museum in Fallon, Nev., and Idaho State University.

Reclaiming the Everglades

"Reclaiming the Everglades: South Florida's Natural History, 1884-1934" includes a rich diversity of unique or rare materials—from personal correspondence, essays, typescripts, reports and memos to photographs, maps and postcards, and publications from individuals and the government. Major topics and issues illustrated include the establishment of the Everglades National Park; the growth of the modern conservation movement and its institutions, including the National Audubon Society; the evolving role of women on the political stage; the treatment of Native Americans; the rights of individual citizens or private corporations vs. the public interest; and the account-

continued on page 287

'To Preserve and Protect'

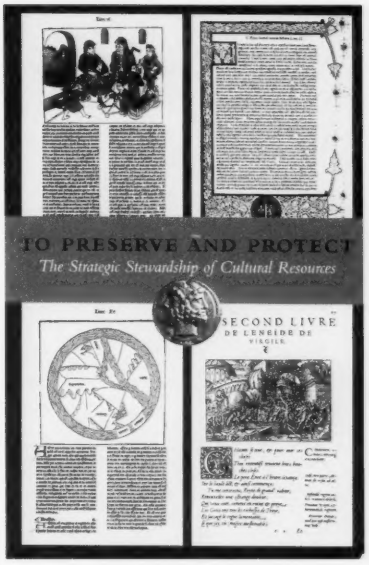
Symposium Proceedings Published

"To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," a 300-page volume containing papers by 22 recognized scholars, experts and professionals in the fields of preservation and security, has been published by the Library of Congress.

The papers, which explore the connections between physical security and preservation of the nation's cultural heritage, were presented at a Library of Congress symposium in October 2000 in conjunction with the Library's bicentennial celebration. The symposium, which was presented in affiliation with the Association of Research Libraries and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, provided directors and administrators of libraries, museums and archives the opportunity to engage in dialogue on critical issues pertaining to the preservation and security of collections.

The book is organized into eight sections. The essay topics and authors are listed below.

- **Cultural Heritage at Risk: Today's Stewardship Challenge**. "Stewardship: The Janus Factor" (Nancy M. Cline); "Learning to Blush: Librarians and the Embarrassment of Experience" (Werner Gundersheimer)
- **As Strong as Its Weakest Link: Developing Strategies for a Security Program**. "As Strong as Its Weakest Link: The Human Element" (Laurie Sowd); "Developing a Plan for Collections Security: The Library of Congress Experience" (Steven J. Herman); "Creating a Culture of Security in the University of Maryland Libraries" (Charles B. Lowry)



- **The Big Picture: Preservation Strategies in Context**. "Building a National Preservation Program: National Endowment for the Humanities Support for Preservation" (Jeffrey M. Field); "Safeguarding Heritage Assets: The Library of Congress Planning Framework for Preservation" (Doris A. Hamburg); "Taking Care: An Informed Approach to Library Preservation" (Jan Merrill-Oldham)
- **The Silver Lining: Coping with Theft, Vandalism, Deterioration, and Bad Press**. "Picking Up the Pieces: The Lengthy Saga of a Library Theft" (Jean W. Ashton); "The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Art Theft Program" (Lynne Chaffinch); "The Silver Lining: Recovering from the Shambles of a Disaster" (Camila A. Alire)
- **Building the Budget: Promoting Your Program and Meeting Funding Demands for Preservation and Security**. "Funding for Preservation: The Strengths of Our Past" (Nancy E. Gwinn); "Securing Preservation Funds: National and Institutional Requirements" (Deanna B. Marcum); "Strategies for Funding Preservation and Security" (James G. Neal)
- **Understanding Success: Measuring Effectiveness of Preservation and Security Programs**. "Measuring the Effectiveness of Preservation and Security Programs at the Library of Congress" (Francis M. Ponti); "Measuring Environmental Quality in Preservation" (James M. Reilly)
- **Electronic Information and Digitization: Preservation and Security Challenges**. "Preservation, Security, and Digital Content" (Carl Fleischhauer); "The Coming Crisis in Preserving Our Digital Cultural Heritage" (Clifford A. Lynch); "Electronic Information and Digitization: Preservation and Security Challenges" (Maxwell L. Anderson)
- **People, Buildings, and Collections: Innovations in Security and Preservation**. "Making the Library of Congress Secure: Innovation and Collaboration" (Kenneth E. Lopez); "What Can We Afford to Lose?" (Abby Smith); "National Research Libraries and Protection of Cultural Resources" (James F. Williams II)

"To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources"—a soft-cover volume—is available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop for $23; for credit card orders, call (888) 682-3557. The Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 is selling the book for the same price. Cite stock number 030-001-00182-2 when ordering; telephone (866) 512-1800. ◆

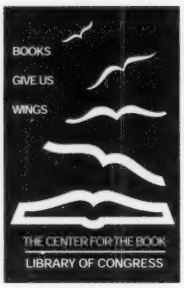
Online
continued from page 286

ability of government as a trustee of public resources. The materials in this online presentation are drawn from the collections of the University of Miami, International University and the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. These collections are normally available only by appointment. "Reclaiming the Everglades" now makes these valuable materials freely accessible to users worldwide.

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress. Its more than 100 collections—which range from papers of the U.S. presidents, Civil War photographs and early films of Thomas Edison to papers documenting the women's suffrage and civil rights movements, Jazz Age photographs and the first baseball cards—include more than 7.8 million items from the collections of the Library and those of other major repositories. ◆

Center for the Book Publications

New Items on Book History, Collecting, Collections



By JOHN Y. COLE

Encouraging the historical study of the role of books and print culture in society is an important Center for the Book mission. Approximately two-thirds of the Center for the Book's 107 publications in the past 25 years (54 books and 53 pamphlets) concern historical topics. For a complete list of the center's publications, see **www.loc.gov/cfbook/**.

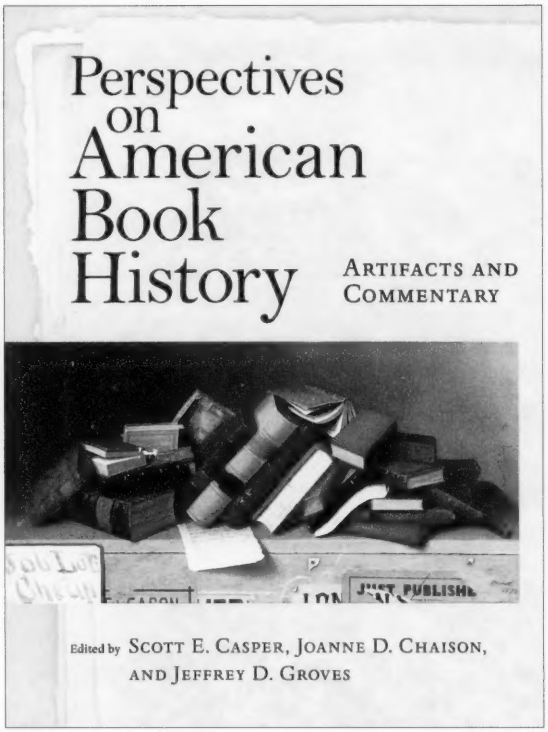
Two recent historically-oriented volumes are "Perspectives on American Book History: Artifacts and Commentary" (University of Massachusetts Press, 2002), published in association with the Center for the Book and the American Antiquarian Society; and "Collectors & Special Collections: Three Talks" (Library of Congress, 2002), published in association with the Center for the Book and the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The center sponsored a symposium in connection with each volume and made a financial contribution to their publication.

Editors and contributors to "Perspectives on American Book History," a major new text for university-level courses in American print culture, gathered at the Library of Congress on Oct. 21 to discuss the book, its potential classroom uses, and book history as a field of study. The half-day symposium, open to the public, was sponsored by the Center for the Book in cooperation with the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass., and the Washington Area Print Studies Group, which meets monthly at the Library of Congress in cooperation with the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs and the Center for the Book.

The editors of "Perspectives on American Book History" are Scott E. Casper, University of Nevada, Reno; Joanne D. Chaison, American Antiquarian Society; and Jeffrey D. Groves, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif. Each participated in the symposium, along with contributors Nancy Cook, University of Rhode Island; Patricia Crain, University of Minnesota; Glenn Wallach, Horace Mann School, New York City; and Robert A. Gross, professor of history and American studies at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., and former chair of the program in the history of the book at the American Antiquarian Society, who wrote the introductory essay.

The volume is part of the University of Massachusetts Press series, Studies in Print Culture and the History of the Book. Paul M. Wright, editor, University of Massachusetts Press, also spoke at the symposium.

The 14 principal chapters in "Perspectives on American Book History" trace topics in American print culture from Puritan New England to the future of newspapers in the digital age. The artifacts and documents, most of which have never before appeared in an anthology, include excerpts from readers' diaries, accounts of the printing and publishing trades, materials from the alternative press, commentaries on authorship and reading, and illustrations. The essays place these primary source materials in their historical, literary, and political contexts and model the ways that students might approach them. The volume concludes with "Resources for Studying American Book History: A Selective, Annotated Bibliography," by Joanne D. Chaison. The enclosed CD-ROM includes nearly 200 digital images, captioned and keyed to different chapters.


Perspectives on American Book History
ARTIFACTS AND COMMENTARY
Edited by SCOTT E. CASPER, JOANNE D. CHAISON, AND JEFFREY D. GROVES

The paperbound edition of "Perspectives on American Book History: Artifacts and Commentary" (ISBN 1-55849-317-4) is available for $24.95 from the University of Massachusetts Press (**www.umass.edu/umpress**); the library cloth edition (ISBN 1-55849-316-6) is available for $70. Both editions are also available in the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

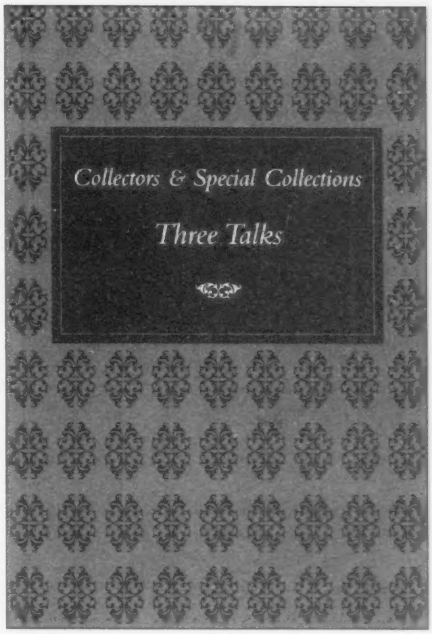
The papers in "Collectors & Special Collections: Three Talks" were presented on April 4, 2001, at the first Library of Congress Rare Book Forum, which was sponsored by the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the Center for the Book. The titles of the papers are "Elective Affinities: Private Collectors and Special Collections in Libraries," by Alice D. Schreyer, director of special collections, University of Chicago Library; "What Have You Done for Me Lately? Collectors and Institutions in

Modern Times," by book dealer William S. Reese, president, William Reese Company, New Haven, Conn.; and "Will the Book Collector of Today Be the Donor of Tomorrow?," by collector Robert H. Jackson of Cleveland.

In his introduction, forum organizer Dan De Simone, curator of the Library's Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, observes that the three talks get to the heart of contemporary relationships among librarians, private collectors, booksellers and scholars. Key questions addressed by all three writers are: "How does the library reach the modern collector? How can philanthropy, collection development, and preservation—traditional values associated with special collections—be presented to contemporary collectors in such a way as to offset the market dynamics that have dominated the rare book trade during the past 20 years? How can the trust between collector and librarian, which was so evident in the 1950s and 1960s, be reestablished? How will the special collections librarian of tomorrow be prepared for dealing with today's young collectors, who often form their libraries primarily through purchases on the Internet?

"Collector & Special Collections: Three Talks," is available for $10 from Oak Knoll Press, 310 Delaware St., New Castle, DE 19720; telephone (302) 328-7232; toll-free (800) 996-2556 (ISBN 1-0844410166, Oak Knoll order no. 71687). It can be ordered online at **www.oakknoll.com**. ◆

John Cole has been director of the Center for the Book since it was established in 1977.



Audio Magazines Online

Available for Blind and Physically Handicapped

Library patrons who are blind or physically handicapped can soon access selected audio magazines on the Internet thanks to new digital technology at the Library of Congress. In a pilot test to be launched in 2003, selected eligible readers will have access to periodicals produced by the national audio magazine program of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress.

The national audio magazine program currently produces 44 magazine titles in a special audio cassette format. These include Good Housekeeping, National Geographic, Sports Illustrated and U.S. News and World Report. Selected titles will be converted to digital audio files suitable for mounting on the NLS Web site. Eligible readers will be provided with electronic identifications and passwords.

"NLS continues to integrate digital technology into the national reading program in a structured, cost-effective and innovative manner," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "Internet delivery of audio magazines is part of a long-range plan to incorporate digital distribution methods into all aspects of the program."

The production of audio magazines on the Internet will allow NLS to test the use of the national standard for digital talking books that was recently adopted by the American National Standards Institute and the National Information Standards Organization (ANSI/NISO Z39.86-2002). Audio versions of magazines are comprised of relatively small digital files and will allowNLS to prepare for the more challenging task of producing digital talking books that will contain significantly larger files.

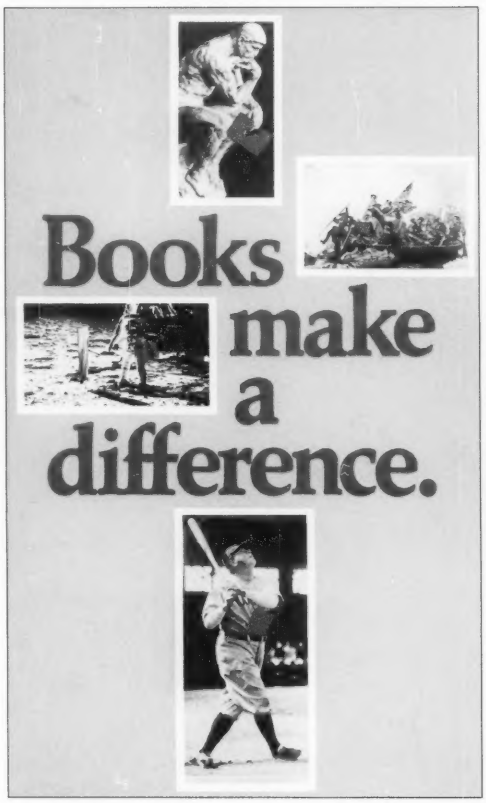
NLS is in the midst of a full-scale transition from analog audio cassettes to digital talking books, a project that will involve converting approximately 30,000 titles (about 10 percent of NLS' collection) from analog tape recordings to master digital recordings and developing a digital playback device to replace the four-track tape player that has been in service for nearly three decades. NLS has approximately 730,000 audio cassette players in use worldwide today and maintains an inventory of 23 million cassettes containing audio books and magazines that it circulates free of charge to blind and physically handicapped readers. The digital talking book is anticipated to be nationally available by 2008.

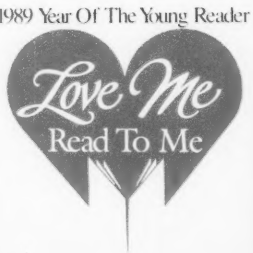
NLS also distributes braille books and magazines on the Internet through its Web-Braille system. Today, more than 2,300 eligible individuals, libraries and schools can access more than 5,000 braille book titles to download or use online with a computer and a braille output device. NLS releases about 50 new braille book titles per month as well as current issues of 25 braille magazines, all of which are immediately available online to users. ◆

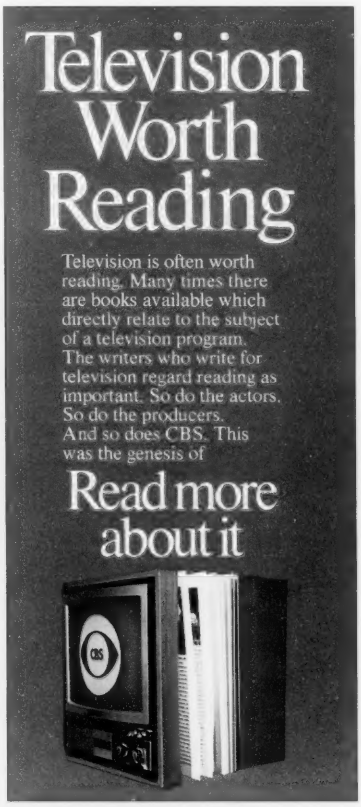
News from the Center for the Book

25 Years of Promoting Books and Reading

The Center for the Book was 25 years old on Oct. 13, 2002. This is the twelfth and last in a series of articles about its activities during its first quarter-century. It features many of the graphics created and used by the Center for the Book as it has used the prestige and resources of the Library of Congress to stimulate public interest in books and reading and encourage the study of books, reading, and print culture—nationally and internationally.

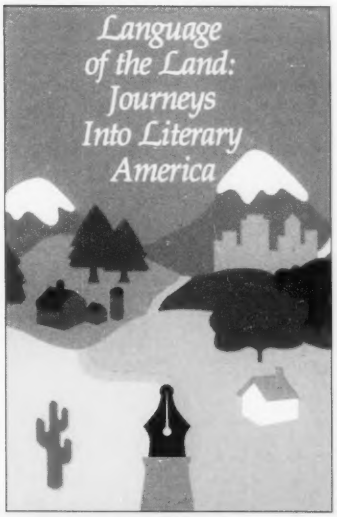





Television
Worth
Reading
Television is often worth reading. Many times there are books available which directly relate to the subject of a television program. The writers who write for television regard reading as important. So do the actors. So do the producers. And so does CBS. This was the genesis of
Read more about it

This selection of Center for the Book promotional items includes a "Books Make a Difference" large-sized postcard from the early 1990s; two stickers; "Love Me, Read to Me" (1989) and "Language of the Land," which advertises a mid-1990s traveling exhibition of literary maps; a "Shape Your Future—Read!" rubber refrigerator magnet; artist Lance Hidy's outdoor image of "reading aloud" for his 1984 Center for the Book poster, also used for notecards; a "Books Change Lives" brochure; bookmarks from the "Read More About It" and Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaigns; and a 1984 U.S. 20 cent-postage stamp dedicated to "A Nation of Readers," one of the center's most popular promotion themes.

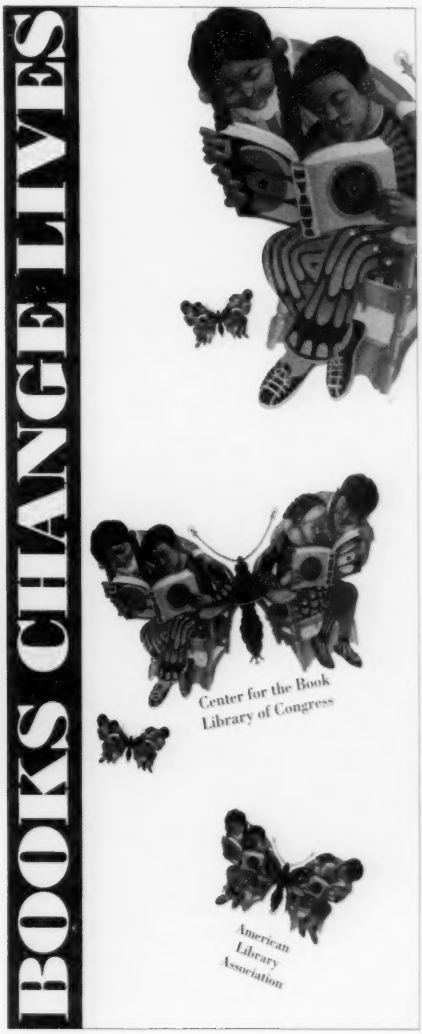
THE CENTER FOR THE BOOK
IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



A Nation of
Readers
USA 20c

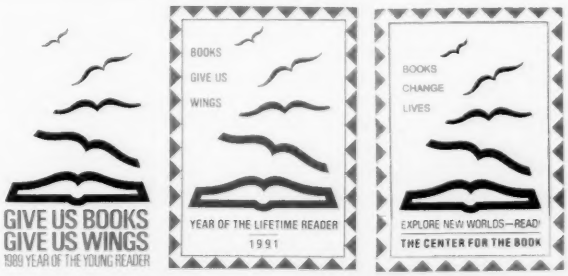
Linking the pleasure, power and excitement of books and television

Read more about it
The CBS/Library of Congress Book Project



The Evolution of a Logo

The Center for the Book's distinctive "Books Give Us Wings" logo (far right) was inspired by a statement in Paul Hazard's "Books, Children & Men" (1944). It first appeared on a 1989 refrigerator magnet (from left), was condensed for the 1991 "Lifetime Reader" campaign, and presented two themes simultaneously ("Books Change Lives" and "Explore New Worlds—Read!") in 1992 before it settled into its present form. ◆



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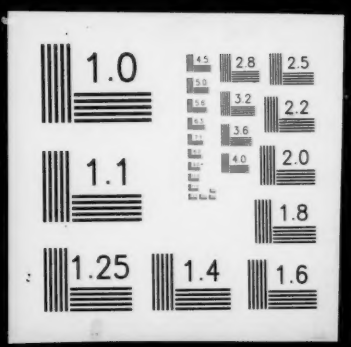
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